

**FOR
A SHORT-TIME
INVESTMENT
SHORT TERM LOAN**

Available at all
banking institutions
and from Stock Exchange
Members

BANK OF ISRAEL

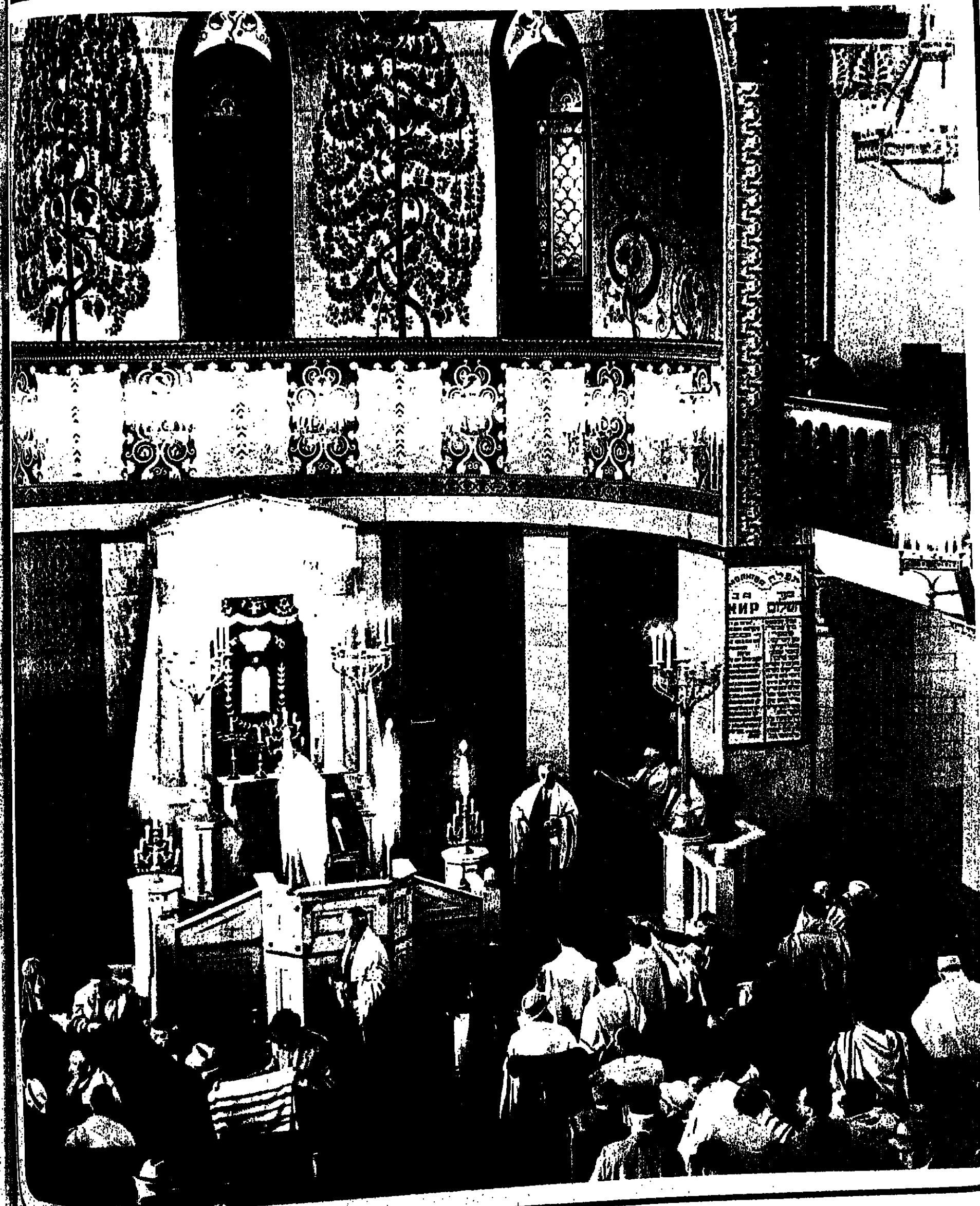
לשכת הפרסום הממשלתית

7/10/73

THE JERUSALEM
POST
MAGAZINE

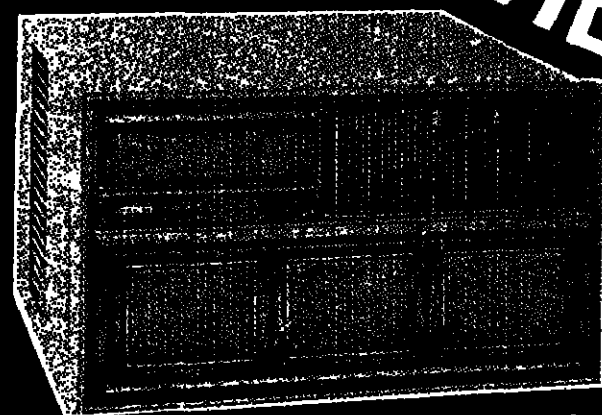
Friday June 29, 1973

Service in the Moscow synagogue: Page 5

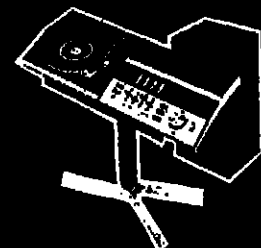


80 YEARS OF DEDICATION TO QUALITY

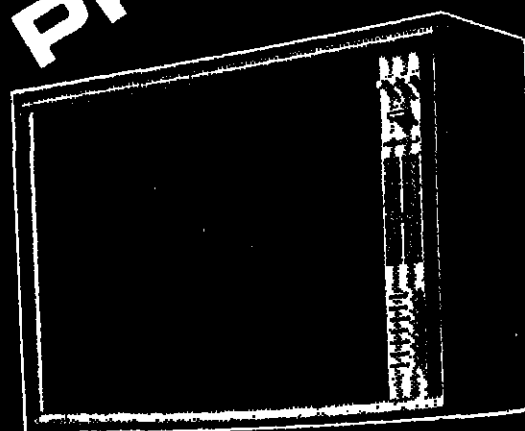
WORLD WIDE QUALITY PRODUCTS



AIR CONDITIONERS



STEREO SYSTEMS



T.V. SETS

PHILCO
QUALITY PRODUCTS

Prices for new immigrants: Biocompact F 20—\$265+IL150 or IL113+IL150. Biomatic F 10—\$305+IL150 or IL1281+IL150. The price includes home delivery, service, instruction, and a full year's insurance.
PAYMENT IN 2: REPAY-Philco ACC. Discount Bank, Park Ave. 90007-26354. REPAY-Philco ACC. Park Ave. Bank Leumi Central No. 101/103260/14.
PAYMENT IN 12: Discount Bank Central REPAY-Philco 881960 Bank Hapoalim Bat Yam, REPAY-Philco Migdal Nahum branch 29744 Bank Leumi Central REPAY-Philco 201802/06.
WARNING: Any appliance for which the purchase order has not been endorsed by "REPAY-Philco" was not imported by us, and we are therefore not responsible for the quality, service, guarantee or home delivery for such appliance.

THE JERUSALEM
POST
MAGAZINE

In this issue

Russian Diary, Jesse Zel Lurie

Israel Science and the Energy Crisis
Philip Gillon

Whodunit to Donolo?, Sarah Honig

Ashkelon Reborn, Rex Dalry

Page

5

7

9

12

Book Reviews

Aryan Psychology,
R.J. Zwi Werblowsky
Awards and Revivals
Israel's Power Elite, Meron Medzini

Unearthing the Land, Avraham Biran

Ocherchez la femme, Ephraim Kishon

Family Pages

The four Mouslems, Lea Levavi
Marketing with Martha,
Martha Melsels
Whiter than white,
Hadasah Bat Haim

Music Review, Yohanan Boehm

Tora and Flora, L.I. Rabinowitz

Page

15-17

18

21

22-24

25

25

Art News

Hommage to Miro, Gil Goldfine
Change of Policy at Jerusalem
Artists House, Meir Ronnen
Carpets and Control, Meir Ronnen

Television Review, Philip Gillon

Radio Review, Ze'ev Schul

Crossword, Bridge, Chess

Theatre Review, Mendel Kohanaky

Page

26-27

29

29

31

31

When comest thou?
Whither wilt thou go?
Genesis, 16, 8

If Abraham had
used the services of
The PROMISED LAND Ltd.,
would have been spared the
hardships of the desert.



TOURS
TRAVEL
FREIGHT

The PROMISED LAND Ltd.

Jerusalem, 10 Rehov Hillel, Tel. (02) 228311, 220000
Tel Aviv, 5 Rehov Shalom Aleichem, Tel. 03-50051

BAZAAR CARPETS,

184 Rehov Dizengoff, Tel Aviv
A. Asher

We are happy to announce to our clients
that we opened a
Show — and Salesroom!!

Persian, Chinese and other carpets.

At the opening, we received exclusive Persian carpets.

BAZAR, 180 Rehov Dizengoff, in the passage, Tel. 243698,
carpets for cleaning and repairing with guarantee.

**LUXURY
APARTMENTS
FOR SALE NETANYA**

of 3 bedroom apartments to be finished to a
very high standard, with superior fittings, in
residential area facing the beach or in the
heart of town.

Full particulars:

Department, 1 Rehov Ussishkin
Netanya: Tel. (053) 23633

**RAYMOND SFEZ Ltd.
Builders**

**If it were up to me
I would choose Achuzat Margalit | Raanana**



There is a great future for
babies in Raanana.
Only 15-20 minutes drive from
Tel Aviv and a little more than a
green-ride from the beach and
Resort Hotels of Herzlia Pituach,
Raanana is a flourishing town with
a dry climate, tree-lined streets,
good schools, modern shops and
cafes, green fields and citrus groves.

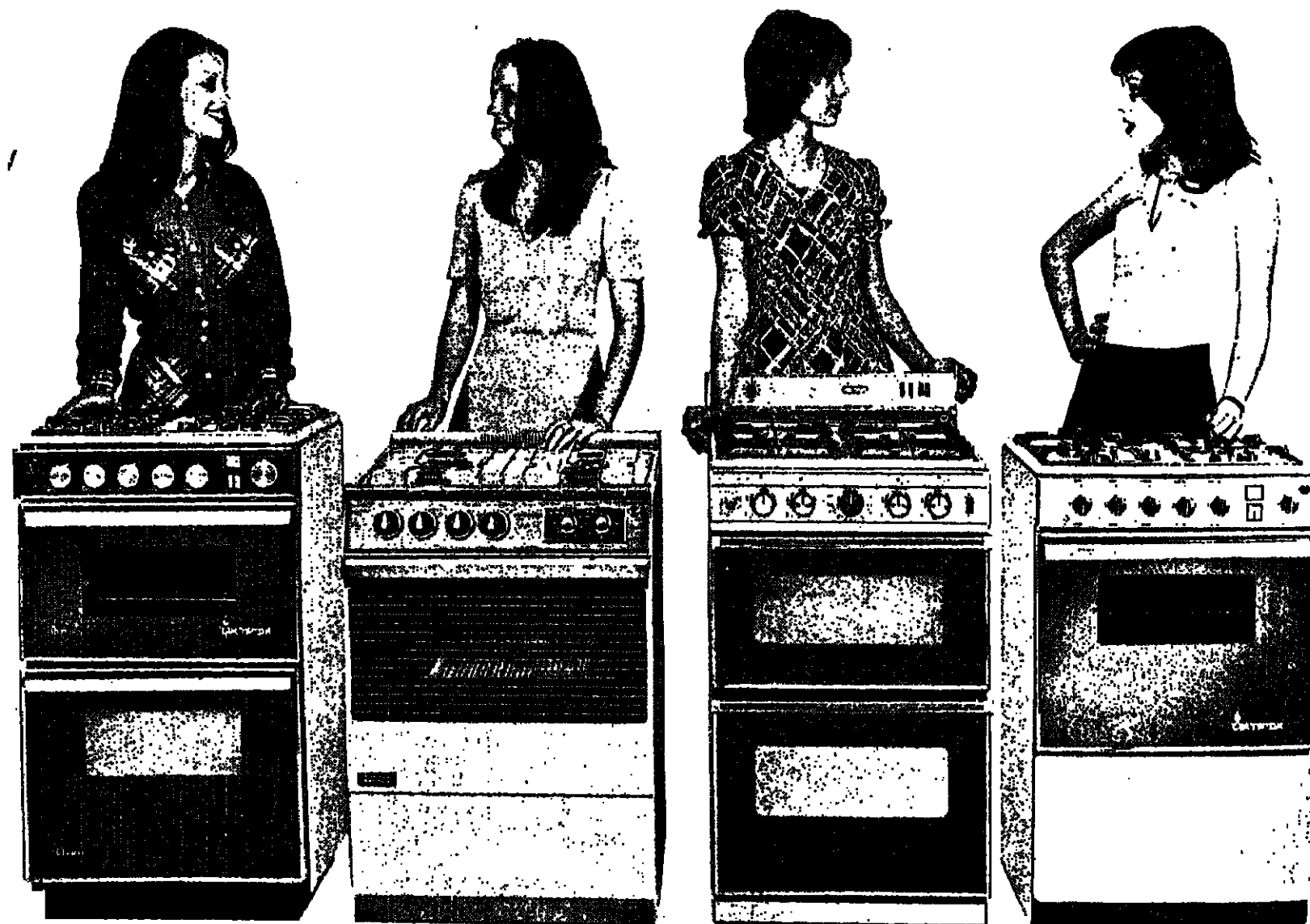
And what could be better for
parents than Achuzat Margalit?
A modern residential project on a
hill not far from the centre of
Raanana. Only 6 apartments are
being built per dunam in attractive
buildings, surrounded by lawns
and gardens.

2, 3, 4 & 5 Roomed Apartments
are offered for sale: with central
heating, television antennae and
gas, plus intercom system, formica
kitchen cupboards and coloured
tiles. The 4 and 5 roomed
apartments have 2 bath-
rooms.
At prices that will make
the family cheer.



Joseph Golan & Sons Investments & Development Ltd.
Sales Information: 198 Ahuza St. Raanana Tel. 921205

**Yael told Dalia
Dalia told Orna
Orna told Ronit ...
that's how
modern women
join the AMISRAGAS family**



Amisragas is convinced that there is no better advertising than to provide the best service, the most reliable and dependable gas supply, and the best quality cookers and hotplates.

AMISRAGAS

For twenty years Amisragas has been giving the very best to its customers. So it's no surprise that every month thousands of new housewives join the Amisragas family, mostly because Amisragas is recommended by their very best friends.

HAGAI LEVENSOHN AYTON

Russian Diary

JESSE ZEL LURIE, former U.N. reporter for The Post, has just returned from a visit to the Soviet Union, via Rumania. Here, in the first of two instalments, he describes, in word and photograph, his encounter with Moscow's Jewry.

Bucharest
"You are an American writer. Why do you ask me a question? That is more important — the effect of the individual on society or society on the individual."

The question was put to us last night in schoolboy French by an engineering student who was taking white wine with three other students in a small cafe in Bucharest. My wife and I are here for only one night because we accepted an invitation for a Scandinavian Airways inaugural flight to Bucharest and decided to take the opportunity to visit the Soviet Union for the first time. A year ago we had spent 10 days in Rumania, admiring its beauty, its wealth of natural resources, and its independent foreign policy. But we had found no evidence of free expression and Western newspapers and periodicals are not available.

The student's question to a foreigner — naive and possibly inspired by the tumbler of white wine he had drunk — was therefore remarkable, a revelation, and he tried to answer it seriously. The French, however, was not up to the task.

A student at another table, who had been watching us with a great half-smile, came over to us. "The answer," he said in my slightly accented English, "is blowing in the wind." He was an English student in his last year who hoped to be allowed to go to Oxford for graduate work. His father was a Jewish doctor, the only member of his family to remain in Rumania when his parents and all his brothers and sisters went to Israel 20 years ago. His father had just returned from his second visit to Israel. "He didn't like it as well as the first visit. Too many problems."

The student walked back with us to the Intercontinental Hotel. Discussing the engineering student's groping for free thought and expression. He denied that there was any intellectual freedom in Rumania. Any intellectual deviation was immediately suppressed. "But you can let off steam at the students' cafe without fear of the Security Police."

"Yes, to a certain extent." "Is there any democratic opposition, as in Russia?" "No."

"Is this because the fear of a Russian takeover as in Czechoslovakia unites the people behind the Government?" "Probably."

"Well, at least you can talk to us at our hotel. In Russia you would be afraid to."

My wife broke in: "Don't judge Russia until we come to it." As a parting gift I gave him a copy of "Yiddish" which he had never heard of.

Moscow
Our baggage was the first off the plane, which we thought was fortunate. We were wrong. The customs man searched our baggage thoroughly and examined every page in our magazines, although he knew no English. He confiscated "Life's" Special Issue on Israel on the grounds that "Life" and "Look" were not allowed only about a dozen words of Russian. I was unable to tell him that "Life" and "Look" are not only verboten but unfortunately turned to my paperback books. None of those in English interest him and he returned, after only a cursory examination, "O Jerusalem," Moyer Levin's "The Settlers," "The Source," by James Michener, and several others.

For reasons I could not understand, he confiscated a book on Russian poetry. It was a recent Doubleday issue on five Leninist grand poets in which the poems are printed in both the original Russian and English translations by the editor, Suzanne Massary. He read a poem by Victor Sosnarski, all the while talking at me in unintelligible Russian while I protested to him in equally unintelligible English that Sosnarski was a respected member of the Writers' Union and his poems were well known in Russia. Didn't he like poetry, I asked, or perhaps as a Moscow resident he was prejudiced against Leningraders. He called in an Intourist guide, but after listening to his angry discourse about my book of poetry, she said that her English wasn't good enough to translate. All she would say was that I would get everything back when I left Moscow. Fat chance!

Later I met a young man from the same plane who had waited two hours at the end of the customs line. By that time the inspectors were tired and waved him through without opening his bags. Moral: at Moscow Airport don't rush to the head of the queue and hide Russian poetry in your coat pocket.

Moscow—2nd day
Moscow is magnificent, yet incredible. A bustling, humming city of 3,000,000, it has wide thoroughfares, green parks, extravagant marble subway stations with escalators reputed to be the fastest in the world. But its public toilets are filthy, even the best apartments have small rooms and most people still share kitchen and bath.

Six thousand people, including my wife and myself, packed the Palace of Congresses within the Kremlin walls for almost four hours last night, applauding the Byelo-Russian Ballet Troupe's presentation of "Swan Lake." The dancing was magnificent, but the happy ending was incredible: the swan does not die, but lives happily ever after with her prince. Fancy 6,000 people coming to see an old ballet classic.

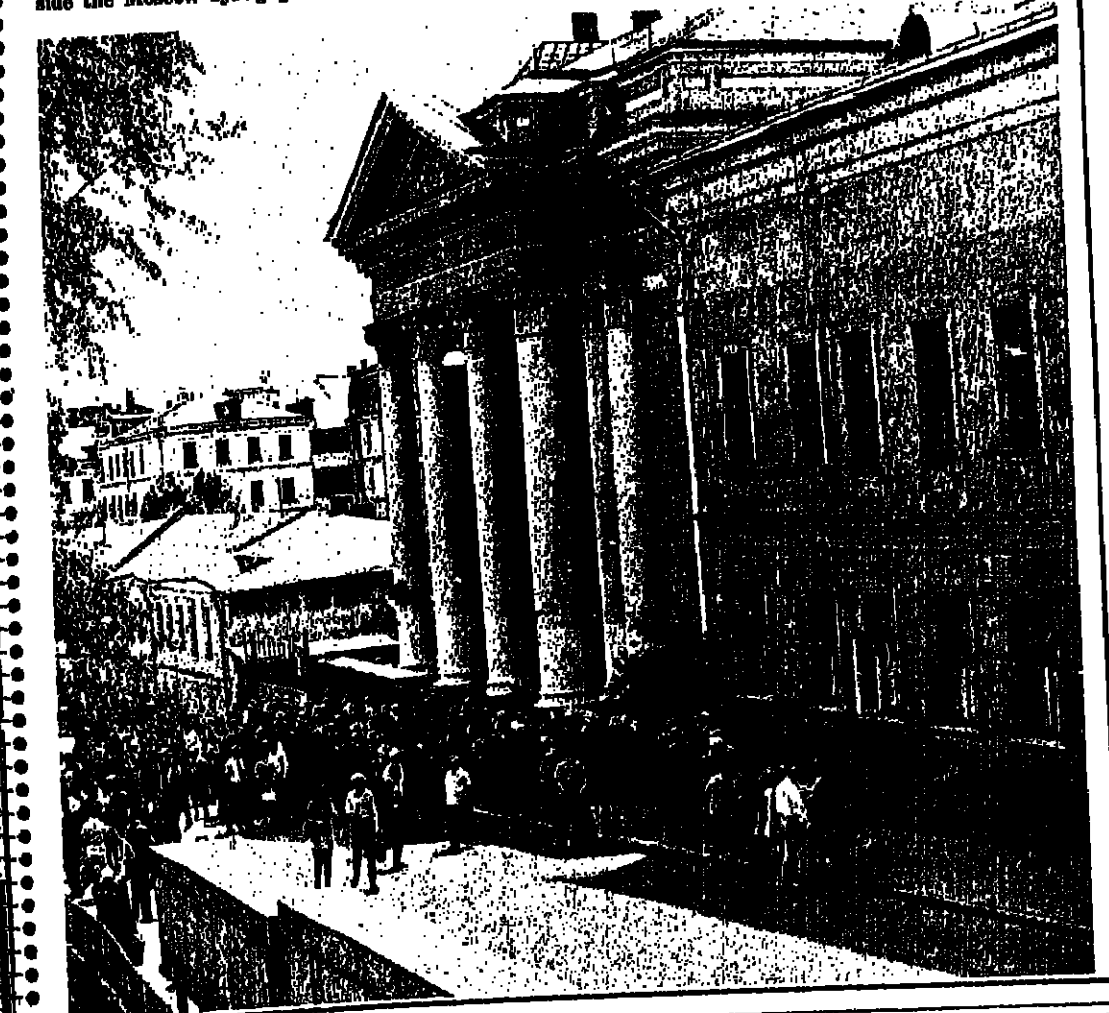
Every morning and evening the people queue up to buy newspapers, but 99 per cent of the people know nothing about Watergate. The other one per cent listen to foreign broadcasts when they are not jammed.

Moscow—3rd day, Shabbat
Jewish meetings and organizations are forbidden in the Soviet Union. So what do the Jews do? They meet outside the synagogue on Moscow's Arkhipovo Street on Saturday afternoons. The Shabbat services ended close to 1 o'clock and several hundred middle-aged and elderly men folded up their tallitot and, joined by a sprinkling of women, streamed into the streets. But they did not go home. This was Moscow Jewry's social hour. They talked and talked in Yiddish and Russian, joined by an equal number of young people who had not attended the services. The street was packed from sidewalk to sidewalk and the occasional car or truck had to crawl through the mass of humanity. (On Passover, the militia had tried indirectly to break up the crowd by diverting traffic from a main road.)

(Continued on page 6)



(Above) Moscow yeshiva — "I believe in the future." (Below) Jews crowd the street outside the Moscow synagogue on Shabbat afternoon.



Russian Diary

(Continued from page 5)

through the relatively narrow Arkhipovo Street. Perhaps the drivers complained, because it didn't happen again.)

My wife and I were surrounded by two circles of young people questioning us in garbled Yiddish and pidgin English. "How strong is Israel? Will it stay on the Suez?" I asked them whether they had requested exit permits for Israel. None of them had put in his papers. They were simply a group of Moscow Jewish youth. Although organizations are illegal, one of them was pointed out to me as a group leader. When I later asked a Hebrew-speaking group about this notorious youth organization, they said they were unaware of its existence, so perhaps my young friends were exaggerating. But just by coming to the synagogue on Saturday afternoon, which entailed some risk, they were seeking an identification with world Jewry. This is the first small step towards the dangerous and irrevocable act of asking for a visa for Israel, which usually means immediate loss of job or expulsion from school.

I found one young couple, both 20 years old, still living with their parents, who had applied months ago for exit visas. They had their parents' permission to leave, but had not received a reply from OVR, and the girl was having trouble over the loss of her job and permission to live in Moscow. They knew nobody at the synagogue; they were not studying Hebrew and had simply come to be with other Jews.

Then I found, or I was found by, a handsome young man with stylishly long hair who spoke a perfect shtetl Hebrew. He identified himself as Avigdor Levita, son of an Israeli father who works for Zim in Haifa and a Russian mother. When he was 16 his parents were divorced and he returned to Russia with his mother. His mother died. He married and divorced a Russian girl. He has two children whom he must support, so he cannot go to Israel to rejoin his father even if he wanted to and it is not clear that he wants to or that he would be well received there. After the 1967 war, he and two or three other Hebrew-speaking Muscovites started an anti-Israeli Hebrew programme on Radio Moscow, which lasted about six months. Now, he told me, he was collecting signatures on a petition of thanks to Senator Jackson. Others said that any names he might collect would be immediately turned over to the KGB.

By 2.30 my wife and I were home weary. We had taken down several addresses of people asking for invitations from Israel. We had listened to numerous tales of lost brothers, sisters, uncles in the United States. During the long years of Stalin oppression, Russian Jews were afraid to write to their American relatives and many had lost touch. They had no addresses, nor even names of the descendants of their close relatives.

Finally, we made contact with a Hebrew-speaking scientist whom we had contacted the day before and he took us to a nearby apartment to rest our feet and heal our torn emotions. The apartment we entered seemed large by Moscow standards because it was practically bare of furniture — a mattress on the floor in the bedroom, a desk and a few chairs in the living room and piles of books roped up and ready for shipment.

The apartment belonged to Kirill Khenkin who had been educated in France and fought with the International Brigade in Spain. He made his living as a French translator. He and his wife had applied for and had received exit permits to Israel. They bought their tickets for December 4,



Avigdor Levita (right) with a doctor and her son who were refused exit permits. (Below, left) Dan Rojinski, Hebrew teacher, and pupil. (Below, right) Ilya Alterman and Lisa Levina, both twenty, who have been waiting six months for a visa.



1972 and sold almost all their furniture. On December 2 the permits were cancelled without explanation and they were told to take back their Soviet citizenship but they refused. They had paid 500 rubles each for the privilege of giving up their Soviet citizenship and regarded themselves as Israeli citizens, they said. As the Israeli authorities did not recognize this status, they lived in limbo in a bare apartment, with no work, and only hope to keep them going.

There we met a number of Jewish activists, all of whose applications for exit permits had been rejected numerous times. "We are the Otkazniki, the Rejectedniks," in Hebrew Shrivniks," they said. "Years ago, the Russian word 'Sputnik' became famous in the free world. Make 'Rejectednik' just as well-known so that we can get out and resume useful lives."

One of the characteristics of the Rejectedniks is that no matter how bad their situation the help they request is not for themselves but for someone whose plight is worse. One of the Rejectedniks had brought along an old couple who had just arrived from Vinitza in the Ukraine, Rafael Shkolnik, 74, and his wife, 68. Their son Israhel had just been sentenced to 10 years on a framed charge of collecting secrets with the intention of passing them on to Israel (the espionage was a relative's invitation to go to Israel which had been intercepted and never delivered).

We discussed the future bounties of Israel. The land is holy, they say, that's all that counts. The exact boundaries are unimportant. "Are you religious?" I asked. None of them has any religious training, none are observant. They are Jewish nationalists. But during their Saturday evening discussions, they have come to the conclusion that there is no future for Jewish nationalism without the Jewish religion. What form their religion will take they leave until they get to Israel. It may be pertinent to add that the oldest was 93 and most were in their twenties.

The old folks were in Moscow to look for a lawyer to handle their son's appeal before the military section of the Supreme Court. They were simple folk, scared of the authorities. They did not want their picture taken. The old man told a rambling story, in Yiddish, which I taped, of his son's arrest and trial, which he was not permitted to attend. After he had finished his tale, he said he asked that the tape be erased. I erased it. An apartment somewhere in Moscow. Every Saturday evening half a dozen Hebrew teachers gather to polish their Hebrew, sing Hebrew songs, eat and drink. All of them are scientists — physicists and mathematicians — all are out of work since applying to go to Israel and they are devoting all their time to teaching Hebrew. At present, they have close on 400 pupils.

The "father" of Hebrew teaching in Moscow, they tell us, was Moshe Pulman, assisted by his brother, Israel, who now live in Haifa. Their students became teachers and this group is the third and fourth generation of teachers. They speak a pure Hebrew with no foreign words. "Zu omer," one of them said about his fellow-physicist. "When you get to the Hebrew University, the first night, you will be more apt to hear: 'ha-kollega' (colleague) shek'." We discussed the future bounties of Israel. The land is holy,

they say, that's all that counts. The exact boundaries are unimportant. "Are you religious?" I asked. None of them has any religious training, none are observant. They are Jewish nationalists. But during their Saturday evening discussions, they have come to the conclusion that there is no future for Jewish nationalism without the Jewish religion. What form their religion will take they leave until they get to Israel. It may be pertinent to add that the oldest was 93 and most were in their twenties.

The phone rang. "Ah, that's Tel Aviv." Sarah Frankel of Kol Israel was on the line. She asked whether any of the Israeli delegates to the International Theatrical Institute now meeting in Moscow — among them Gila Almagor and Yacov Agmon, Shalke Weinberg and Amnon Meskin — had contacted them. They hadn't, much to Sarah's amazement and the disappointment of these Hebrew-speaking Muscovites who were avid for any news from Israel. They had heard of Gila Almagor, of course, and were anxious to meet her. They asked me to try to find them. Next morning, I spotted Lee Strasberg, director of the Actors Studio in New York, at breakfast. I asked him about the Israelis. He said that he had seen Meskin, who was an old friend, but that the Institute meetings had been concluded. He and his wife were going to Leningrad. I never caught up with the Israelis.

Moscow—Sunday

Today we visited another Hebrew teacher not so successful, but in a different way, just as valiant. We found him at the synagogue where students learn some prayers and a few Hebrew phrases, while the scientists' students really learn the language.

The "rosh yeshiva" was Lev Itzhak Gurevich, 77 years old, who had left the yeshiva 40 years ago to spend his adult life working as an engineer. He had 18 pupils, he said, seven old men who came in the mornings and younger people aged 18 to 20 who worked in the morning and studied in the afternoon. In addition to their half-day work, all of them received small stipends. Many more requests for admission than are accepted, said Gurevich. Of the 11 "youngsters" enrolled, six were in attendance this afternoon. One was a 36-year-old engineer from Birobidzhan. Another was a 40-year-old lawyer, who had lost both hands in an accident. The youngest was a full-bearded twenty-year-old. We asked him why he was there. He said he wanted to be Jewish and know all about his religion. It was his hope and the Government would send him and another student to Hungary where they could study for the Rabbinate at a proper yeshiva.

Despite the fact that this is an officially sanctioned institution, Potemkin village that is struggling to come alive — the authorities refuse to give Mr. Gurevich the books that he needs. He has a copy of the second volume of *Meiv Mithm* and a Hebrew-Russian dictionary. A shipment of Hebrew books arrived recently from Canada. Mr. Gurevich was not allowed to accept them.

I asked Mr. Gurevich for a mission to take a photo. He stood up a book and declared *maamin ba'atid* ("I believe in the future") as I snapped the picture. I asked him what he was reading from. He showed me a book — a Hebrew-Russian dictionary. He had quoted from a poem by Tchernikovsky. He picked up a student's notebook from the table. It contained a number of poems by Blalik and Tchernikovsky, which Mr. Gurevich learned by heart as a child. He had treasured in his heart for many years. Now he was passing them on to the young men of Jewish lineage in the Moscow synagogue. He had with old, leather-bound Talmud volumes, where great Jewish scholars had once studied the Law.

Moscow—Sunday evening

Late supper at the home of Academician Benjamin Levich, his wife, Tanya, after seeing her mediocre Russian ballet, "Hunchbacked Pony." The Levichs are desperate over the loss of their son, Evgeny, who was abducted a few weeks ago, his 25th birthday and sent to Northern Siberia. Evgeny was from stomach ailments and doctors recently discovered a tumor. Carrying a small suitcase and accompanied by his wife, Evgeny was on his way to the hospital for cancer tests when a man in uniform and one in civilian clothes grabbed him into a street and shoved him into a car. "I have his medical records," he needs treatment," his wife replied. "We don't need them," he replied. Their callousness was fortunate. Professor Levich's reports are thus available. We saw reports which recommended amputation by a cancer specialist under hospital conditions. The soldier now defending the human fatherland and Arctic Circle miles above the Arctic Circle. Parents are afraid that Evgeny's life is in serious danger. The authorities are obviously punishing them through their son, as human and illegal act which would drive any parent to distraction.

PROFESSOR BERGMANN

has already received the Nobel Prize for Natural Science and the Rothchild Prize, besides a number of honorary doctorates. Yet he called yeshiva attached to the synagogue where students learn some prayers and a few Hebrew phrases, while the scientists' students really learn the language.

The "rosh yeshiva" was Lev Itzhak Gurevich, 77 years old, who had left the yeshiva 40 years ago to spend his adult life working as an engineer. He had 18 pupils, he said, seven old men who came in the mornings and younger people aged 18 to 20 who worked in the morning and studied in the afternoon. In addition to their half-day work, all of them received small stipends. Many more requests for admission than are accepted, said Gurevich. Of the 11 "youngsters" enrolled, six were in attendance this afternoon. One was a 36-year-old engineer from Birobidzhan. Another was a 40-year-old lawyer, who had lost both hands in an accident. The youngest was a full-bearded twenty-year-old. We asked him why he was there. He said he wanted to be Jewish and know all about his religion. It was his hope and the Government would send him and another student to Hungary where they could study for the Rabbinate at a proper yeshiva.

Despite the fact that this is an officially sanctioned institution, Potemkin village that is struggling to come alive — the authorities refuse to give Mr. Gurevich the books that he needs. He has a copy of the second volume of *Meiv Mithm* and a Hebrew-Russian dictionary. A shipment of Hebrew books arrived recently from Canada. Mr. Gurevich was not allowed to accept them.

I asked Mr. Gurevich for a mission to take a photo. He stood up a book and declared *maamin ba'atid* ("I believe in the future") as I snapped the picture. I asked him what he was reading from. He showed me a book — a Hebrew-Russian dictionary. He had quoted from a poem by Tchernikovsky. He picked up a student's notebook from the table. It contained a number of poems by Blalik and Tchernikovsky, which Mr. Gurevich learned by heart as a child. He had treasured in his heart for many years. Now he was passing them on to the young men of Jewish lineage in the Moscow synagogue. He had with old, leather-bound Talmud volumes, where great Jewish scholars had once studied the Law.

Moscow—Sunday evening

Late supper at the home of Academician Benjamin Levich, his wife, Tanya, after seeing her mediocre Russian ballet, "Hunchbacked Pony." The Levichs are desperate over the loss of their son, Evgeny, who was abducted a few weeks ago, his 25th birthday and sent to Northern Siberia. Evgeny was from stomach ailments and doctors recently discovered a tumor. Carrying a small suitcase and accompanied by his wife, Evgeny was on his way to the hospital for cancer tests when a man in uniform and one in civilian clothes grabbed him into a street and shoved him into a car. "I have his medical records," he needs treatment," his wife replied. "We don't need them," he replied. Their callousness was fortunate. Professor Levich's reports are thus available. We saw reports which recommended amputation by a cancer specialist under hospital conditions. The soldier now defending the human fatherland and Arctic Circle miles above the Arctic Circle. Parents are afraid that Evgeny's life is in serious danger. The authorities are obviously punishing them through their son, as human and illegal act which would drive any parent to distraction.

The phone rang. "Ah, that's Tel Aviv." Sarah Frankel of Kol Israel was on the line. She asked whether any of the Israeli delegates to the International Theatrical Institute now meeting in Moscow — among them Gila Almagor and Yacov Agmon, Shalke Weinberg and Amnon Meskin — had contacted them. They hadn't, much to Sarah's amazement and the disappointment of these Hebrew-speaking Muscovites who were avid for any news from Israel. They had heard of Gila Almagor, of course, and were anxious to meet her. They asked me to try to find them. Next morning, I spotted Lee Strasberg, director of the Actors Studio in New York, at breakfast. I asked him about the Israelis. He said that he had seen Meskin, who was an old friend, but that the Institute meetings had been concluded. He and his wife were going to Leningrad. I never caught up with the Israelis.

ground, and to pump it up. But coal, like petroleum, is not unlimited. What is limitless is the earth's production of sugar, starch, cellulose — every year the earth produces endless quantities of carbohydrates. It would be a great boon to humanity to discover a way to turn starch into energy, and it would certainly upset the Arabs politically.

When I remind him that Weizmann's great discovery in World War I was the production of acetone from starch, he beams happily, and says, "Of course — just the kind of thing we should be doing. Weizmann himself made the points I've been making. It would be very neat if we could swing all the way back to Weizmann's principles. And it would, as I say, certainly irritate the Arabs."

He shows me a book by Fuad Jabbar, a Lebanese, published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies, in which the author deals with Israel developing "an Israeli nuclear umbrella" — a "balance of terror" to force the Arabs to make peace according to Israeli dictation. Whether his arguments are correct or not, the author certainly displays a healthy respect for Israel's scientific potential.

Another compound that is going to be in short supply in the world by the end of the century, according to Professor Bergmann, is H₂O. "A chemist in industry told me that all industry will have to be changed because water is going to be a rare commodity. Even England — notoriously wet England — expects to face a water problem. Do you know that Hong Kong? Now Israel is more than 50 per cent desert; we're nearly at the limit of our resources, at the limit of 1,500 billion cubic metres of water, even without thinking of the West Bank and the other areas. I've no doubt we should be pioneering in power plus desalination work. At the beginning there'll be trouble, it'll be expensive, but we must think of the future."

One of the tasks on which he is working in the Academy is the preparation of a document forecasting the development of science during the next ten years so as to give the Government an idea of which areas to emphasize what money and manpower will be needed, how the development of science can be integrated with that of the economy.

"Forecasting is a funny kind of business. They do a lot of it in Europe. You have to assume that there will be linear development, whereas in fact there may be a major breakthrough. But of course your forecast only gives you guidelines; you review it every year."

Professor Bergmann has long been a supporter of the cause of applied science, at one time eyed coldly and suspiciously by Israeli aspirants to Nobel Prizes. When ever the subject came up in Israel, it was to him that journalists turned to argue that there was nothing improper in science being practically useful. The great achievements of his mentor, Weizmann, were in applied science. Yet curiously enough, as both he and Israel's new President, Professor Ephraim Katzir, have noted, Weizmann himself often insisted, particularly towards the end of his life, that research should be done for its own sake, without practical objectives in mind. And it is no secret that Weizmann was distressed when Bergmann created the Israel Defence Forces Scientific Section during the War of Independence. He was probably shocked by the idea of science in the Jewish Homeland being used for war purposes, and by the utilitarian, day-to-day production Bergmann developed for the Army.

Applied energy may provide more power, but it won't solve the need for petroleum. The chemical industries are going to get more and more important. They crank petroleum and the products into automobiles and trucks. So we have to look for petroleum substitutes. They can be coal. But coal is a hard, dirty work, that we want to do any more, very expensive. Maybe we can find a way to turn coal into a liquid or gas under the ground, and to pump it up. But coal, like petroleum, is not unlimited. What is limitless is the earth's production of sugar, starch, cellulose — every year the earth produces endless quantities of carbohydrates. It would be a great boon to humanity to discover a way to turn starch into energy, and it would certainly upset the Arabs politically.



ISRAEL SCIENCE AND THE ENERGY CRISIS

Philip Gillon

Professor Ernst David Bergmann, Vice-President of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, former Scientific Director of the Daniel Sieff and Weizmann Institutes, for many years Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, founder and head of the Army's science services, is to receive the Solomon Bublick Prize from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem next Monday. Previous recipients of the Prize, awarded annually to the person "who, during the two years preceding the award, has made the most significant contribution to the progress and development of Eretz Yisrael," include David Ben-Gurion (1949), Harry S. Truman (1953), Professor Giulio Racah (1955), the Hadassah Medical Organization (1969), and the Municipality of Jerusalem (1971).

The question of the status of the applied sciences still excites Professor Bergmann. "Basically, I don't like the differentiation between pure and applied science, because of the implicit value judgement. Even the use of the word 'pure' is loaded. I think that the borders are merged, you can't really do one type of science without the other. The real difference is that for basic science you don't need to determine to get to a certain objective in a fixed time, while in applied science you set yourself an objective, and often a time limit as well. It would have been absurd to tell the Army that I might take 30 years to tell them if I could do what they wanted. It was now or never. But you use the same approaches and techniques for all science. For anyone to say one kind of science is better than another is unsound; pure science discoveries lead to applied work, applied work produces new discoveries."

It was because of these beliefs that Bergmann and some colleagues pressed for the creation of a new Faculty devoted to Applied Science and Technology in the Hebrew University. This is to be something quite new, unique in Israel, not another engineering school, but a faculty filling the area between science and technology. In his capacity as Vice-President, Professor Bergmann was responsible for submitting the first plan for the new Faculty, which, he hopes, will produce effective graduates for applied science far faster than the present system.

Another unique project on which he is working — a labour of love indeed — is an Institute for Desert Research in the Negev, as an honour to Ben-Gurion, although it will not bear B-G's name, out of deference to the Old Man's request to have no institutes named after him during his lifetime. A joint project of the Universities of the Negev and Jerusalem, it will ultimately form part of the Beer-sheva institution. Bergmann is Chairman of the Planning Committee of this new Institute.

"I envisage this as a second Weizmann Institute," he says. "The problem of the desert will confront humanity to an ever-increasing extent in the coming 30 years. If the world's population grows to seven billion by the end of the century, there will not be enough room for us to live in non-desert areas, let alone to produce food. The desert must dominate the minds of all men, not only of Israelis — but we of course face the problem sooner and more acutely."

"One aspect of the problem is the physiology of man, animal and plant under desert conditions, where there is a great range of temperatures between day and night, and where conditions vary acutely. Then there is food production, getting plants that somehow flourish in one desert to do so in another. And it is possible to manipulate plants genetically so as to make them more resistant to heat and dryness. We also have the question of the desalination of brackish water. Great quantities of brackish water are now known to lie very deeply under the Negev and Sinai Deserts. But it is expensive to mine such water, and the water is saline. This brings us to the geology of the desert, the use of oil and minerals. We have plenty to do about the desert."

Another task undertaken by Bergmann as Vice-President was breathing life into the Truman Institute, of which he assumed the scientific direction. Financial support for both basic and applied science is now being provided in increasing amounts by the Israel Government. Professor Bergmann will have a strong voice in the allocation of these moneys.

(Continued on page 8)

(Continued from page 7)

The new Bi-National Fund for the Support of Science was created in pursuance of an arrangement made between Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir and Secretary of State William Rogers. The Fund will dispose of about IL\$5m. annually, contributed equally by the two governments. The Directorate of Ten consists of five Israelis and five Americans. Professor Bergmann sits on the Directorate as Chairman of the Science Section of the Academy. In this capacity he also helps to decide on the allocation of a new Fund, created in 1972 by the Government, for basic research grants. In the first year IL\$2.25m. was made available for this purpose, and IL\$3m. has been allocated this year: about double is provided by the Government for applied research. "I don't think we give the Government enough credit for what it does for science," he comments.

"It's now very flourishing. We're concentrating on all kinds of research for developing countries. For instance, we funded a project on the tsetse fly. Somebody once said that the major problem of Africa is not political freedom but freedom from this tsetse fly. Some scientists from the University are helping to plan a project in North-East Brazil. Eisenstadt's group is working on problems of modernization and development — a tremendous field, affecting agriculture, technology, every aspect of life. We're also trying to get some studies



The Bergmanns. Mrs. Bergmann was formerly Chaim Weizmann's secretary.

(Weiss)

going on China — nobody's really thought much about China, yet it's very much there, isn't it? "Another big area we're studying at the Truman Institute is the Arab-Israeli conflict. For instance, we're studying the Pales-

tine Arabs. They suddenly came on the world stage in 1947, but the question was there all the time. The whole matter of nationalism in the Arab world is a very important one, and very neglected. Why did Nasser fail to unite the Arab world, despite his charisma? What separates the Arab countries? And what unites them? "We have collected all the works written by Arabs on the Six Day War. It was for them a

traumatic experience: the number of books goes into thousands. This is the first time they have really tried to analyse us or themselves. Some of them are making genuine efforts to get grips with realities, and to comprehend their failures. For instance, one Arab analysed the number of publications by Israelis and Arabs in recognized scientific publications — he was horrified to find that one Israeli produces as much as 100 Arabs. If they are trying to understand us, we should try to understand them."

ALL OF these activities in Professor Bergmann's life do not interfere with his activities as Professor of Organic Chemistry at the Hebrew University. The secret of how he does it all is organization, energy, running, and having good people working with him. He and his wife Chaim, one Chaim Weizmann's secretary, are known around the world as one of the leaders of World War II recently moved from their flat in Rehavia to a new apartment in Abu Tor, overlooking the Valley of Gehinnom, Mount Zion, and the Temple Mount. They are confident that their matchless view can never be disturbed, partly because of town planning authorities given to them by Mayor Teddy Kollek, and even more important, because the valley drops sheer from the road below them. It would need a 50-storey skyscraper to reach their floor level. So their prospect is as pleasant as their prospects.

HOSPITAL is one that has never been any rational development plan for Donolo. In comparison with other hospitals it is no more than a "filthy stable crowded with patients."

Indeed, what most immediately strikes the visitor upon entering the hospital grounds, situated on the right of the beach and in the very heartland of the Jaffa suburb, are the dilapidated buildings. Not all Israeli hospitals are housed in gleaming new edifices, but Donolo's deteriorating Arab structures seem to come to the edge when it comes to depressing the patients. Few hospitals, for example, can claim to have flooded wards during the winter rains.

Few hospitals can rival Donolo's other woes either. The Zuharon annex, which together with the two geographically separate Donolo sections make up what is officially known as the Jaffa Government Hospital, has no elevators. The maternity ward's delivery rooms and the operating theatre are on the upper floors and stretchers must be carried up and down the stairs. Many of the wheel-chairs are so rusted that they are all but falling apart.

The Ministry of Health points out that in five years' time, Donolo will be replaced by two brand-new hospitals — one in Jaffa and the other in Holon. So far little more than the ground-breaking ceremony has taken place for the Eisenberg Hospital in Jaffa, while activity at the site of Holon's projected Tel Giborim Hospital does not appear to justify optimistic forecasts either.

Donolo's doctors say that something must be done to ensure that in the meantime the hospital is enabled to function on an acceptable standard. "Patients cannot be allowed to suffer the existing conditions."

"We are nothing but step-children, or rather, orphans," said yet another doctor who has spent the last decade working at Donolo. "Everyone neglects us, including the Ministry of Health. The Tel Aviv Municipality seems to forget that it is responsible for Jaffa as well, that Jaffa residents are also tax-payers and that we come within its city limits and jurisdiction. The Association of Friends of Tel Aviv Hospitals has succeeded brilliantly in ignoring the Ichilov and Hadassah Hospitals. The Holon and Bat Yam Municipalities refuse to make any contribution to Donolo, although a large majority of their patients are sent here from Holon hospitals, but the Holon

WHODUNIT TO DONOLO?

Sarah Honig

Contractors Association has deemed it worthy for some curious reason to raise funds for Ichilov rather than for Donolo. These are only a few of the absurdities we have to live with," he says.

ON TWO days a week, patients from Holon and Bat Yam — neither of which yet has a hospital of its own despite a continued population of some 215,000 — are supposed to be sent to hospitals other than Donolo. But the alternatives, such as Assaf Harofeh in Zrifin (Sarafand) or Be'er Ya'acov, are so distant that emergency cases are brought to Donolo even on its non-duty days, and patients who make their way to the hospital on their own either cannot be turned away either. Despite this, the doctors charge, there has been no marked improvement in facilities at Donolo since Tel Aviv hospitals were barred to Holon and Bat Yam patients.

True, a sum of several hundreds of thousands of pounds has been allocated for central heating, and the electrical system is being renovated, but this does not solve the basic problems of the hospital, the doctors say. "The fact is that there is a whole variety of medical tests which we cannot do here, as we lack the auxiliary institutes. We do not have all the necessary up-to-date X-ray equipment. We have no isotope or endocrinology laboratories. While it may be argued that not every hospital can be expected to have such facilities, the fact is that Tel Aviv hospitals do have them," said the first doctor I spoke to. Like the others, he preferred to remain anonymous.

He went on to charge that such laboratory facilities as do exist are so "inefficient as to limit their usefulness. Our laboratory is spread out in no less than three separate locations. The result is that a series of tests involves unnecessary running around, waste of precious time and additional red tape for the already understaffed hospital departments. Moreover, the equipment is outdated which makes what should be mere routine work a complicated, tedious and protracted problem for us."

Furthermore, the laboratory facilities are not available to the outpatients' clinic. "I cannot have here in any way. All I can possibly do in the clinic is look at him. This is one reason why the wards are over-crowded," said the doctor I was talking to. "I have many patients in the wards who would not have been admitted had

(Continued on page 10)



Overflowing sewage in the courtyard of Donolo Hospital, where unused equipment is stored. (Below) Bundles of soiled laundry are strewn under ward windows. (Israel Sun)



THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE

PAGE NINE



MOUSON cosmetic

Mouson Cosmetic — a marriage of quality and beauty
We invite you to spoil yourself... Softness and beauty... Mouson beauty preparations. Creams, soaps, cologne deodorants. The kind of quality you can fall in love with.

A range of deodorants
MOUSON COSMETIC — a marriage of quality and beauty

STOP FIGHTING BUGS The Old Way!
Complete extermination of cockroaches, ants, and other insects. One year's guarantee. Please place orders by phone — Ramat Gan, Tel. 790114; Ashkelon, Tel. 8763; Kfar Saba, Tel. 812618.
NATIONWIDE EXTERMINATING • Eitan Amichai

"HOD-HACARMEL" SUMMER CAMP
Mt. Carmel, Haifa

DAY AND BOARDING CAMP

Fully Booked for Terms I and II.
A few places available for Term III, from August 14—30.

Details: "HOD-HACARMEL" 25 Rehov Danya, Haifa, Tel. 253901.

PLASTIC CURTAINS for bathrooms, kitchens, etc., of imported plastic. All kinds of tablecloths, Terylene, floor mats, covers.

GEFFNER

29 Rehov Pliner, Tel Aviv corner Tzameret, Tel. 2 58 7 7 6

MATERNITY FASHIONS

Modern Styles Large Selection

KLILAT YOFFI
Tel Aviv, 109 Rehov Dizengoff Tel. 251948

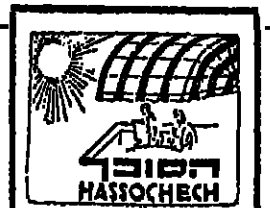


WIDEST RANGE OF ISRAELI HANDICRAFTS, OLD AND NEW

INDIVIDUAL SERVICE
REASONABLE PRICES
ABSOLUTE RELIABILITY

SPECIALITY:
ORIENTAL JEWELLERY
ORIENTAL HANDICRAFTS
Listed by the Ministry of Tourism
Recommended by Israelis

JERUSALEM
4 Rehov Coreah
Behind Main Post Office
Tel. 221652.



89 Rehov Herzl, Tel Aviv

Tel. 823473

- * Production of sun canopies and curtains
- * For balconies and shops
- * Garden sun umbrellas
- * Range of materials in a wealth of colours
- First-class professional work

MATERNITY WEAR

NEW MODELS FOR THE NEW SEASON: TUNICS, SLACKS, SUITS, PINAFORE DRESSES, EVENING DRESSES.

MASHA Open all day continuously

4A Rehov Hamelech George, 2nd floor; 2 Maroz Basel Molecha (near Allenby), Tel Aviv. Tel. 612618.



GERVAI EXCLUSIVE FURS SALON

88, Ben Yehuda Road, Tel-Aviv

Tel. 228724

JARDENIA

Graduate electrologist
Special ELETROLYSIS
Hair removal institute. Established in 1960.
29 Rehov Herzl, Tel Aviv.
(near Kfar Dizengoff) Tel. 251948
FREE CONSULTATION AND ADVICE

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1975

PAGE EIGHT

THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE

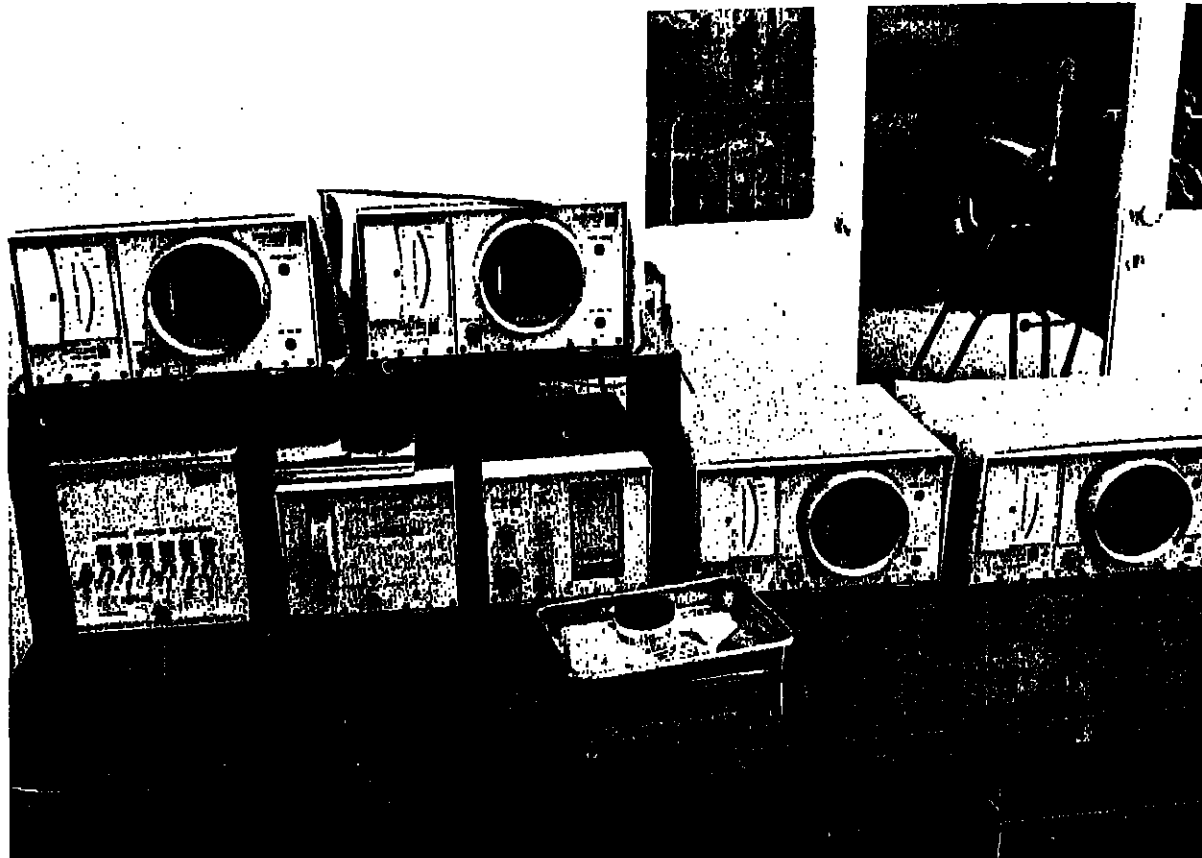
(Continued from page 9)
they been able to come daily to a proper out-patient clinic."

ANOTHER FREQUENT complaint is that the emergency rooms "are far too small for the population they are supposed to serve. The surgical ward's emergency room can admit only four patients, which is ridiculous if we consider only the traffic accident rate. The internal medicine department has ten beds in a crowded emergency room. There is no waiting room for relatives who walk in and out of the emergency room, which makes the doctors' task even more difficult."

Some new construction is being undertaken on the hospital grounds, for example, new buildings for urology and nephrology departments. "It's true we have these new buildings," said a doctor, "but there are no departments functioning in them yet. A few years ago the Holon Rotary Club offered us an artificial kidney unit but we had to turn it down because it cannot be used without the proper services and laboratory facilities. There is no rational overall plan here," the doctor asserted.

Other facilities exist but cannot be utilized. There is a coronary intensive care unit which cannot be operated because some instruments are missing and, even if they were obtained, the necessary personnel is not available. "We can have only a certain number of staff members here and without official authorization for additional staff the coronary care unit will continue to gather dust," the doctor explained.

Under the heading of staff problems comes a long list of complaints. "Donolo needs more doc-



The unused coronary intensive care unit is incomplete and the hospital lacks the personnel to operate it. (Israel Sun)

tor. My own department could well do with two more. The Ministry of Health has calculated a doctor-bed ratio which raised the number of doctors at some Tel Aviv hospitals. We too have more patients, we too have beds in corridors, but while with other institutions this was sufficient cri-

terion for a larger number of doctors, it is not so with us," he said with obvious bitterness. "There are other types of personnel which we need but have no opportunity to hire. There is not a single social worker in this entire hospital, despite the fact that it serves slum areas. We cannot rehabilitate anyone here, because the one lone physiotherapist at Donolo works only in the orthopaedic ward. Until recently we even had to do without a consultant neurologist." He sighs and continues the long list: "There is no technical maintenance staff. There are no depart-

mental secretaries and the work has to be done by doctors and nurses. The refuse to do most of it and doctors end up with a lot of paperwork and often very part-time messenger boys. The archives are only staffed by regular office hours. The doctor has no access to the afterwards. Believe it or not, the hospital has not had a since the mid-1980s. There have been acting directors coming and going, but no tender for has yet been published.

"Last but not least the 'small' problems such as comfort of the patients and doctors. Our wards are crowded with as many as 14 beds. It not cost so very much to divide them into four-bed rooms, affording greater freedom in their use by patients of different age, sex, or medical condition," the doctor was viewing explained.

IN MOST departments the doctors do not even have a rest-room. In one department so-called "doctors' room" to store diagnostic equipment and where the doctors of ally took coffee break napped when on night duty, the room is even a temporary morgue. "If a dies, this is where we wait until other arrangements made," said one of several doctors whom I happened to see in the room when I peaked during one of my visits. Doctors were soon chased a colleague, who strode in, a giant hypodermic syringe and followed by an apprehensive patient.

FIRST TIME IN ISRAEL!

PHOENIX WILL INSURE MONEY OF THOSE BUYING PAN-LON FLATS

For an annual premium of 2% of their deposits with the building company

A scheme for insuring the value of the money of people buying flats, the first of its kind in Israel, will be inaugurated in mid-June by the PAN-LON building company, in cooperation with the Israel Phoenix Assurance Co. This was announced by Mr. Uri Bar-Ratzon, the General Manager of PAN-LON, and Mr. Yosef Hachami, the General Manager of PHOENIX, at a press conference in Tel Aviv, yesterday.

The new programme provides every flat buyer with the possibility of insuring the value of all sums deposited with the company, in return for a premium of 2% per year. The money can be insured from the time it is deposited, until a date 6 months after the occupation date given in the flat-purchase agreement.

Only new flat owners will be able to join the scheme; those who bought flats in the past are not eligible.

Uri Bar-Ratzon, the General Manager of PAN-LON said that the scheme was being operated by the company, in order to increase the confidence of buyers, and that the willingness of PHOENIX to join the scheme indicates PHOENIX' confidence in the stability of PAN-LON. It was stated that PAN-LON is the first company in Israel to operate a scheme covering flat buyers. Approaches made by the Contractors and Builders Centre to insurance companies, regarding the setting up of a fund to insure flat buyers, have so far not resulted in anything concrete. Many contractors are not capable of meeting the demands made by the insurance companies.



FOR DETAILS ON THE ONLY SCHEME IN ISRAEL FOR INSURING THE VALUE OF THE MONEY OF FLAT BUYERS, CALL ON ONE OF PAN-LON'S SALES OFFICES:

Foreign Investment Advisors: Tel Aviv, 10 Rehov Frishman, Tel. 240224, 240225 • Lod: 8d. David Hametech, corner Shlomo Hametech • Bat Yam: 34 Rothschild, Tel. 863394 • Holon: 47 Rehov Shanker, Tel. 845264 • Kfar Saba: 72 Rehov Weismann, Tel. 924010 • Ra'anana: see Herzliya, Tel. 937878, and Kfar Saba, Tel. 924010 • Ashdod: 4 Rehov Rogozin, Tel. 065-25861 • Petah Tikva: see Bnei Brak, Tel. 786181/2 • Jerusalem: 6 Rehov Shamai, Tel. 02-237885 • Bnei Brak: 20 Rehov Jabotinsky (corner Rehov Rabbi Akiva), Tel. 786181/2 • Ramat Gan: see Bnei Brak, Tel. 786181/2 • Herzliya: 58 Rehov Sokolov, Tel. 937878 • Rishon LeZion: 50 Rothschild, Tel. 947043.

One of the 44 Pan-Lon sites in 13 towns will almost certainly suit you.

PAN-LON  **THE ISRAEL PHOENIX ASSURANCE CO. LTD.**

NEOOT BRACHA Co. Ltd.

Founded by: HAIM BOCKO Ltd.
& ZVI AUERBACH & Co. Ltd.

BUILDING IN

TEL AVIV

Rehov Emek Bracha (Nahlat Yitzhak)

A residential quarter with all amenities,
built round a 5 dunam garden.

Flats

2½, 3, 3½, 4 rooms

Our office hours:
9 a.m.—1 p.m.; 4—8 p.m.
Tuesdays and Fridays
8 a.m.—1 p.m.

INFORMATION AND DETAILS:
ZVI AUERBACH & Co. Ltd.
16, Dizengoff St. Tel Aviv
Telephone: 28 09 21

Klostera

Summer House in the Alps
Beautifully located for walks in the district. Facilities for all types of sport.
Newly constructed building, quiet, central location. All rooms with bathroom, radio and telephone. Balconies and terraces for sun bathing; lift.
Open middle of June to end of September.
Leo Kaiser, CH-7250 Klostera/Switzerland.

Experience the excitement
of living and studying in Israel at

The American College in Jerusalem

A four-year English-language liberal arts college
where "College is more than just a B.A."

Offering degree programmes in the Divisions of:
Humanities and Creative Arts
Social Sciences

- * Early Admissions Programme
- * Study Year Abroad Programme

The American College in Jerusalem

Kiryat Moshe Corresponding Office:
Jerusalem, Israel 888 Seventh Ave.
02-525997 New York, N.Y. 100019, U.S.A.

ACCREDITATION: Correspondent Status, Middle States Association
LICENSURE: Board of Higher Education, Washington, D.C.



ASHKELON REBORN

ASHKELON'S UNDOUBTED prosperity is indicated by the booming population, now more than 48,000, with, as Mayor Abraham Blasbalg proudly points out, the new Master Plan providing for no less than 130,000 people in the foreseeable future. The Master Plan prepared by South African town planners and architects 20 years ago, when the town was a couple of thousand, set 50,000 as the ultimate figure at which to aim.

Development like this naturally carries with it considerable hazards for the environment, and the beaches in particular have paid a heavy price. In that earlier age of innocence, when I worked in Ashkelon and boasted to a visiting journalist about our mighty dreams for Ashkelon reborn, he said: "You're crazy. Anybody knowing about a place like this should keep his mouth shut. Otherwise it will end in pollution and a Coca Cola sign." For the people of Ashkelon itself, prosperity has undoubtedly been a good thing; most Israelis, concerned about the contamination of the sands, look with sick horror at the black proofs of progress washing up on the shore. The oil tankers stand like the menaces they are just off the shoreline.

Had this article been written in winter, the tone would have been even stronger, for no effort is made during the out-of-season months to eradicate the black defilement. When I complained about this to Mayor Abraham Blasbalg and his colleagues, they looked at me in blank bewilderment. "Why," he said, "nobody goes swimming in winter. What would be the point of spending money then on cleaning? But, in the summer, our beaches are better cleaned than those of any other place in the country."

It must be admitted that this is a valid claim: during the season, the beaches recover their pristine white for purity. When the Government decided to terminate the Eilat-Ashkelon Pipeline at the nearest possible point on the Mediterranean, since it would have cost a considerable amount to pump the oil further north, some assurances were given that something would be done to offset the evils which the Government was introducing into the area. There was talk of a pier that would keep out the oil, of an oil island, of this method or that: in the end, these assurances came down to a very good cleaning that picks up the tar on a long stretch of the beaches going from the Antiquities Park to north of Barmat. This cleaning is done, in typical Israeli fashion, just before the people troop down to the beach.

Out at sea small boats hover around the tankers ready to pour chemicals on oil to break it up. These measures do not help. If there is a burst oil pipe or a major leakage, nor does the cleaning avail against black tar being brought up on the waves. "In a way," contends Mayor Blasbalg stoutly, "having the oil company has been a help. The tar you see is not directly linked to the port: it is coming from ships

all over the Mediterranean, may-be from far out to sea. The contamination applies to all the beaches in the country. Because of the port, the oil company is responsible for cleaning the beaches, not the Municipality, even when there aren't oil leaks. The law provides for the imposition of stern fines on captains of tankers who wash out their contaminated ballast within 50 miles of the shore, or on people to blame for oil leaks or other forms of oil contamination; very few prosecutions have been reported.

Prospects for the future look bleaker and blacker: the oil port is expanding to meet Europe's insatiable thirst for oil. A pier will be built to service the tankers, and Mayor Blasbalg hoped that it would be usable for sports vessels, such as yachts and power boats. The Municipality is also planning to build a large seawater swimming-pool on the beach, which will cater for 5,000 people. There are numerous swimming-pools, at the hotels and the holiday village.

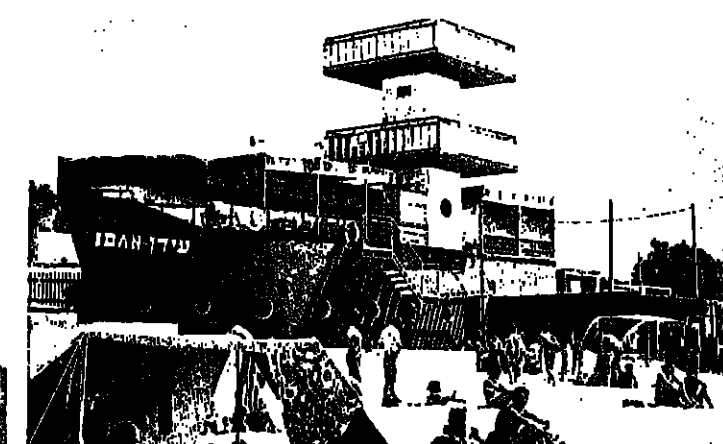
UNDETERRED by the tar—after all, it comes off with the application of kerosene—visitors continue to pack the beaches every Saturday. On the main beach, an enterprising veteran immigrant from Libya, who broke his heart introducing a first-rate cold drink factory as one of Ashkelon's first industries—"Orangatia"—was a great drink but a financial failure—has now hitched his star to another dream, a concrete ship. S.S. Bar-Eden is a three-decked pleasure boat which looks as it could withstand the fiercest tempest, except of course that it will never put out to sea: on the beach level deck one can eat first-class fried fish or play billiards or both; on the upper deck there is a night club; from the crow's nest one can see far out to sea, over the tops of the tankers, or, on the land side, right across Ashkelon.

Another dreamer, this one from Casablanca, built the Galei Ashkelon further along the beach, with a decor reminiscent of North Africa. In a few years, there will no doubt be a Crimean-type restaurant on the beach: 500 families from the U.S.S.R. settled last year in Ashkelon, and the word has apparently gone across the steppes that this is a good place to settle, as immigrants ask for Ashkelon even before they set foot in Israel.

IN THE Antiquities Park I saw several Russian immigrants playing a kick-up game of soccer. Questioned about how they were finding integration in Ashkelon, they were robustly positive and optimistic about the future. One was working in the Yuval Gad pipe factory, another in the Levadim plywood plant, a third was a tailor. One, by his cap obviously from Georgia, was very amused when asked if he was working in a factory. "There's no money in that," he declared, with a deep belly laugh. "Working in a factory!" He did not disclose where the money was, but seemed to



Mayor Abraham Blasbalg. (Right) S.S. Bar-Eden, forever becalmed. (Below) The Antiquities Beach.



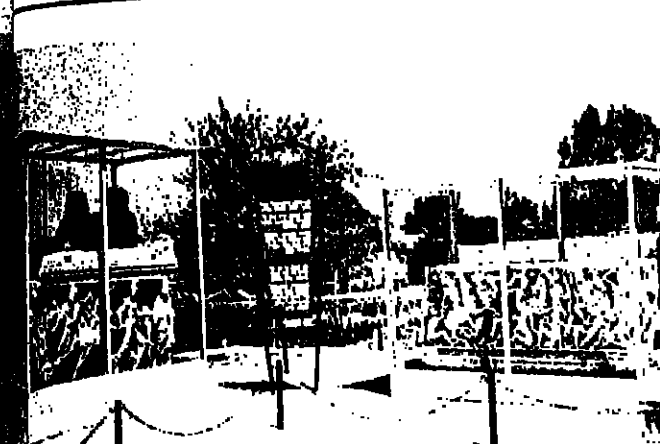
Afridar viewed from Water-Tower Hill. In the background, new apartment buildings in Barmat.



the city where Samson sported with the dancing girls and Herod erected a great mighty columns and beautiful statues, has rebuilt in the last 25 years. Its beaches and the Antiquities Park are a magnet for scores of visitors, as well as for far from the oil placed by a short-sighted Government right the beaches. The city has prospered exceeding- DALNY reports on what is happening, discusses the present and future plans for Ashke- Mayor Abraham Blasbalg. Pictures by Emka.



New sculpture by Tamarida (left), in striking disharmony with local Roman capital, blocks view of the sea.



Weathered sarcophagi, the subject of a tug-of-war between Ashkelon Municipality and the Israel Museum. (Below) The Antiquities Park.



The main shopping streets of Migdal.



have no doubt about his ability to get to it. The Antiquities Park is a real gem, kept in perfect order: even the public lavatories are spotless, a great feat in Israel. When the Old City of Ashkelon was turned into a series of picnic and camping sites, I, for one, deplored the loss of that beautiful wild area, one of the few in Israel where nature flourished; but I was wrong, the Park is a marvellous addition to Israeli life, especially now that so many Israelis have discovered the thrills of camping. It provides outdoor recreation in a scene of unmatched greenery mingled with Herod's proud creations: over the summer weekends the tents stretch peg to peg across the well-kept lawns. Herod and the Crusaders contributed their ideas of building to the Antiquities Area. Some of Herod's contemporaries were buried in two of the most attractive sarcophagi I have ever seen, now on display at Beit El (the cultural centre named after the son of the late President Yitzhak Ben Zvi, who had a house opposite). These sarcophagi were excavated at Barmat, planned to be South American in style, and were saved from the Jerusalem Museum through the local patriotism of the Ashkelonites. It is a pity they did not fight so hard against the oil port. These sarcophagi should go high on the list of priorities of any lover of art or antiquities.

The same cannot be said of the sculpture at the top of the Ashkelon garden by Tumarkin, an unattractive and out of place as a piece of black rock as tar is on the beaches. People coming to Israel tend to build idealized versions of the places whence they came: Tel Aviv, for example, was a dream ghetto. The South Africans, who built the Afridar neighbourhood of Ashkelon, drew it up as a vision of a South African coastal village: cottages with red roofs are tranquilly sited around a village green, which even has a cricket pitch. At the top of the incline there is a Clinic and Commercial Square, built in long horizontal, also with red-tiled roofs, a clock-tower providing the only vertical tower afforded one of the most restful views in Israel of green grass, red roofs and blue sea. Now Tumarkin's black grotesque somebody told me it was a sort of sundial—has marred this serene impression, perhaps deliberately, as a reminder to Ashkelonites and tourists alike that life is real, sordid, black and grim.

A SPACIOUS building in the South African tradition is the hospital, in the Shimshun Quarter, which inspired attractive emulation in a school. The contribution of the South Africans to Ashkelon, incidentally, was commemorated appropriately on a large concrete plaque in letters of gold, in Hebrew, English and Afrikaans about Ashkelon, an anthropologist told me, is that its plans have long since been stolen, and the signs of social and economic up-

ward mobility, something not apparent in other development towns. The move up the ladder from Migdal to Government shikun to Afridar original houses to villa on the hill or close to the shore was always visible proof of one's status. So on the other hand, the climate and beauty of the surroundings made people very relaxed; even during the time of unemployment, Ashkelon was never a place for riots.

There is now no danger of unemployment. Blasbalg points out proudly that not only is there full employment for all the townspeople, but that immigrants are absorbed as soon as they arrive. He might have added that an uncounted number of Arabs from the Gaza Strip work in the region; and Israelis serving in the Gaza Strip have their families in Ashkelon. With the *de facto* absorption of the Strip by Israel almost a certainty, Ashkelon has become the centre of a large administrative and commercial area.

Mayor Blasbalg would like more industries, although the town already has several. There are of course the Yuval Gad pipe works and the Levadim plywood factory: there is also a large textile plant, a watch factory, several other middle size plants. "We have close to 150 small enterprises," the Mayor points out.

TWO NEW hotels were built in recent years, and another is on the way. The Mayor and his Deputy, Max Dektor, responsible for tourism, say bluntly that they think the town has had a raw deal from the Government with regard to tourism. They claim that insufficient incentives are given to hoteliers to build in a town with, they say, the best climate and beaches in the country, as well as the attractions of the antiquities. Also, Dektor adds, the Municipality was pressurized into accepting the oil port as a patriotic duty: it was argued that the Eilat-Ashkelon pipeline was vital for the country's economy and security. Merely cleaning the beaches is not one's duty; the Government should help to build major glories to offset the harm done to the sands. These arguments seem to be incontrovertible.

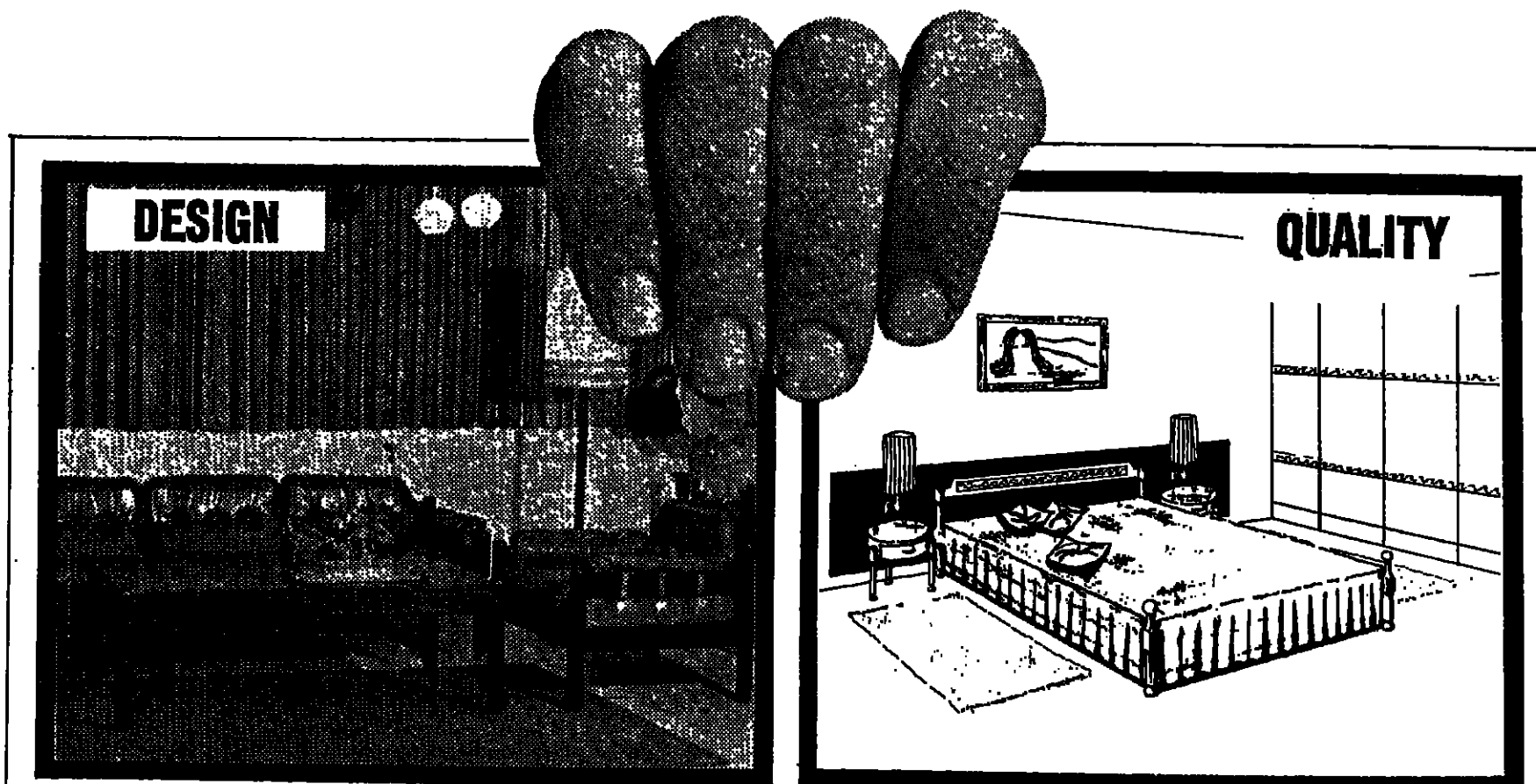
Ashkelon has always been a paradise for children, and the Municipality intends to keep it so. Five new schools are being built, and 22 nursery schools. "We will accommodate all children from the age of four up-wards," claims the Mayor. "The major marketing centre of the old large region. Some of the refugees left Arab shops, which led to Gaza, when they taken over by immigrants in the late 'forties and early 'fifties, have already been pulled down and replaced by modern buildings. Other buildings in Migdal are on the way. One of the interesting things about Ashkelon, an anthropologist told me, is that its plans have long since been stolen, and the signs of social and economic up-

A great plum will be the building of a Culture and Sports Centre in the Shimshun Quarter: this is to cost IL8m., and was made possible through a grant from the Education Fund. One way and another, apart from the taint of black from the tankers, the future of Ashkelon looks rosy indeed.

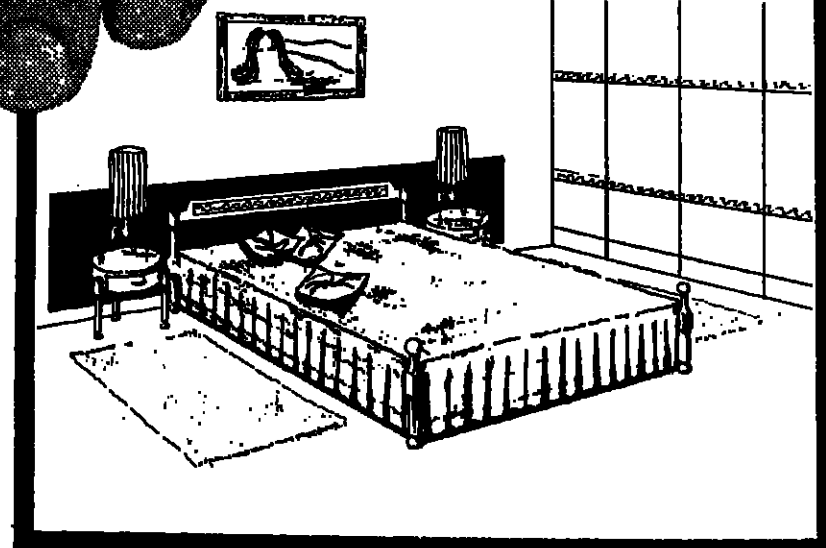
4

GOOD REASONS TO FURNISH YOUR FLAT WITH THE AID OF 4 ARBA' A NAGARIM

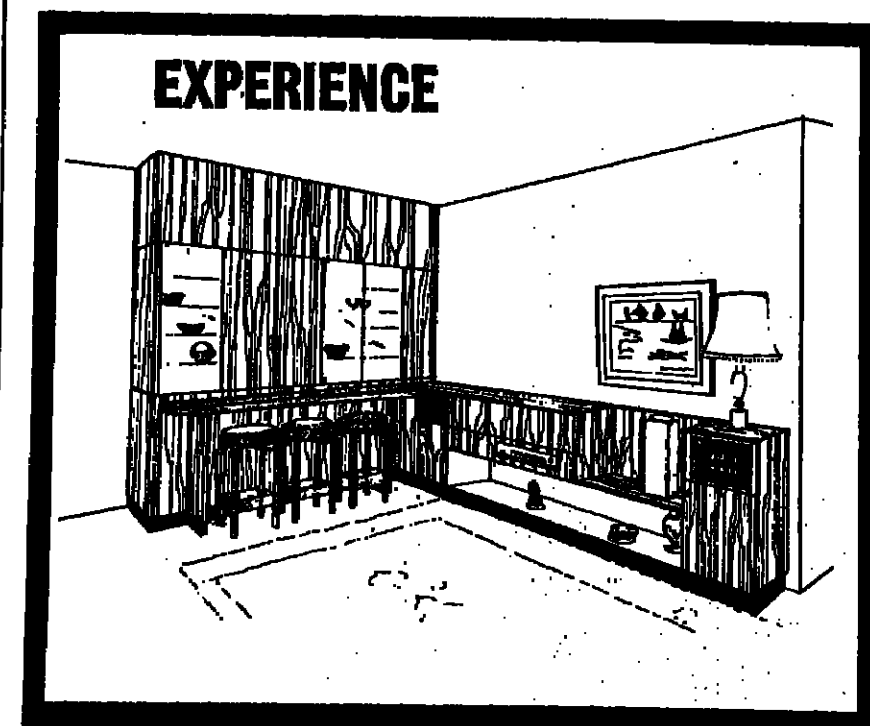
124 Rehov Ben-Yehuda, Tel Aviv



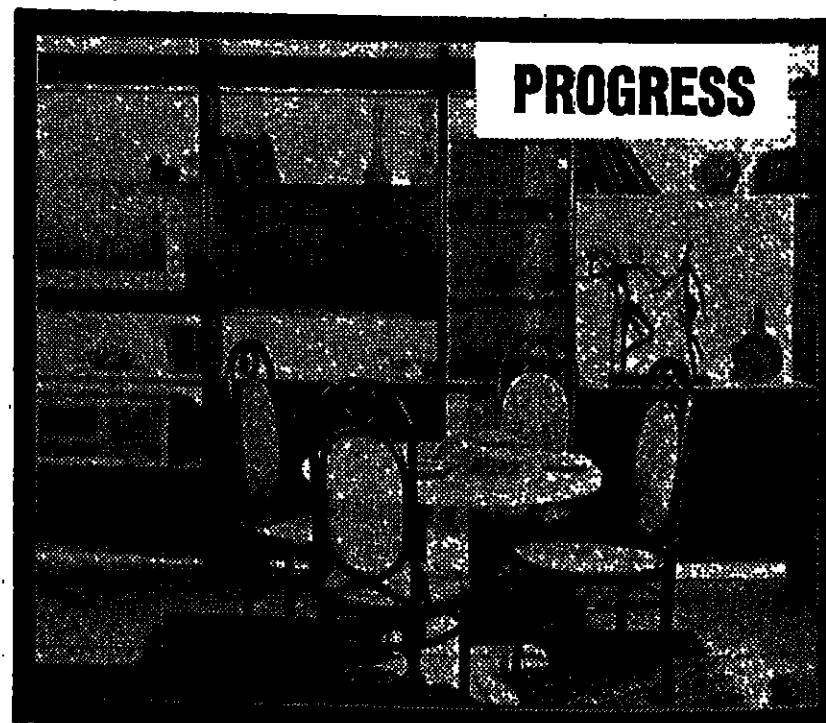
Modern, original designs of attractive shape and colour, to give your flat a contemporary, sophisticated unique style. Imported furniture from the most famous firms also available.



First class workmanship, careful finish. Accuracy and responsible approach that are a byword in the trade. Custom-made furniture for those ordering for the whole flat.



34 YEARS IN THE SERVICE OF THE PUBLIC



A professional team of interior designers chooses fashionable furniture of the most advanced conception, on a par with the best available anywhere in the world. This team will advise you on a suitable choice for your other furnishings.

Aryan psychology

It is as difficult as it is necessary. The unconscious is also the treasure of man's creative power, the source of the currents of life and of the impulses to further development; it is an autonomous sphere with a dynamic structure of its own that is non-temporal in its essence though it is historical in its manifestations and in its forms of realization (i.e., its transitions from the potential to the actual). The unconscious is the well-spring also of spiritual drives and of the impulse towards wholeness.

ACCORDING TO this view, the unconscious functions in a dialectical relationship with consciousness as a self-regulating and compensatory mechanism — a kind of homeostatic system — that directs the personality on its way and towards its goal. Just as a physician must "listen" to the voice of the body and be mindful of its structure, laws of development and teleology, so also the "doctor of the soul" must pay careful attention to the voice of the unconscious speaking through a variety of symbols, including ideas, images, representations and even pathological symptoms.

This view has far-reaching consequences also for the theory of neuroses. Certain disturbances appear to be the result of a blockage of an individual's spiritual and moral growth, of a total or partial paralysis of the potential of the personality in its development that leads to exaggeration in one direction and to backwardness or immaturity in others.

On this level of theorizing, the outstanding feature of Jung's attitude in the high seriousness with which he approaches the mystery of man and his "final causes," and the respect which he evinces for the voice of the unconscious that drives the man towards his goal, serves as its multiplier, and at times vigorous protests against its neglect. Symbols are no trifles, cunning techniques of camouflage, or of things of the imagination. They are meaningful statements which we have to interpret on their appropriate level, and in their proper context without, on the one hand, allowing ourselves to be seduced by their fascinating spell and without, on the other hand, explaining them away by means of such rationalizations.

A second level of Jung's thinking is represented by the efforts of the trained scholar to develop an adequate theoretical framework for his quite empirical material. Here Jung did not always succeed in distinguishing between hypotheses and critical-verified theories, or between concepts and metaphors. Moreover it should be obvious that a life's work spanning many decades will exhibit developments and shifts of emphases.

JUNG DID not hesitate to attempt to tackle the overwhelming amount of empirical material confronting him by occasionally contradictory formulations. The most striking example in this respect is his definition of the archetype sometimes as the product of accumulated collective-historical experience, and sometimes as purely structural categories of human experience that are prior to any experience. As regards this point the suggestion may be ventured that Jung's theoretical intervention — was to formal structure — was to formal structure, but that as an empirical psychologist he was confronted time and again with the reality and power of archetypal contents, and hence was drawn to concretely material rather than purely formal definitions.

There is an interesting difference in this respect between Jung on the one hand and Levi-Strauss on the other, since the latter claims to deal with purely formal structures only, but in point of fact (and often without admitting it) deals with very specific



This essay by R. J. ZWI WERBLOWSKY, Professor of Comparative Religion at the Hebrew University, was commissioned by the Dvir Publishing House of Tel Aviv as a Preface to the Hebrew edition of the late psychiatrist CARL GUSTAV JUNG's "Ego and Unconscious," just published under the title "Ha'ani Vehalo Mooda" (translating from the German by Haim Izak, with a Preface by Dr. G. Dreyfus). It was withdrawn, however, because of vigorous objections of Jungians to Prof. Werblowsky's treatment of Jung's attitude to the Jews.

contents. But whether or not we explain these contradictions, and also identical with that perfection whether or not one accepts all of Jung's presuppositions and conclusions, there can be no doubt that Jung's high seriousness in approaching the mystery of man's soul and its latent striving towards wholeness and integration deserve the most serious consideration on our part.

Whether the "integration of the psyche" as discussed by Jung is also identical with that perfection of the soul spoken of by mystics and others who have testified to their encounter with the realm of perfection, or whether the analogy is merely verbal, is a problem that still requires further research.

THE PUBLICATION OF a work of C.G. Jung in Hebrew and for the benefit of the Israeli reader makes it

THE FOLLOWING letter, by a Dr. Paul Sloane, of Philadelphia, appeared in "The New York Times Book Review" of April 29:

One cannot leave unanswered Robertson Davies' review of the first volume of the C.G. Jung letters. Davies states that the publication... of several letters "should put to rest forever the lie that Jung collaborated with the Nazis and was an anti-Semite." It seems true, according to the evidence that Jung did not collaborate with the Nazis. As to his anti-Semitism, the evidence is not so clear.

In the December, 1933 issue of the "Zentralblatt" (the organ of the International General Medical Society of Psychotherapy), there appeared an editorial under his name, drawing attention to differences between German and Jewish psychology. When Jung was called to account by this, he stated that (though the editorial had been written by another hand) there were differences between the psychology of Jews and that of other peoples. Later, he also stated that it was an unpardonable mistake to accept the conclusions of a "Jewish psychology" (i.e., psychoanalysis) as being generally valid.

Whether this opinion is correct is not the issue. The fact that Jung made these statements at a critical juncture in history (when the atmosphere was already highly charged with the general suspicion of Jews which had been aroused by the Nazis) revealed an incredible insensitivity on his part.

The fact that he continued to be attacked even after his disclaimers indicates that they were not accepted.

necessary to mention one episode in his life that has provoked very serious accusations. It would be unfair and dishonest to evade this issue. Some writers have gone very far indeed in accusing Jung of anti-Semitism and Nazism, or at least of collaboration with the Nazis and lack of moral fibre. The charges of anti-Semitism hardly merit serious refutation, and whoever wants to do so may amuse himself with comparative statistics: who had more Jewish disciples — the "gentle" Carl G. Jung, or the Jew Sigmund Freud. The problem is much simpler, but for that very reason also far more serious.

In 1933 a re-organization took place of the International Society for Psychotherapy, whose headquarters were in Germany. This re-organization was sponsored by the German branch, which thereby sought to gain greater independence within the overall framework of the International Society which was to serve henceforth as a kind of umbrella organization for the autonomous national groups. This development was precipitated by the demonstrative resignation, immediately after Hitler's rise to power, of the well-known German psychiatrist Prof. Dr. Kretschmer from the Chairmanship of the International Society and from the concomitant office of editor of the Society's journal, the "Zentralblatt für Psychotherapie."

THE GERMAN group, now re-organized under the leadership of the Reichsführer for Psychotherapy, Dr. Goering (a cousin of the notorious Nazi leader), had a vital interest in salvaging the prestige of the International Society by electing Jung (who, as Vice-Chairman, was in the line of succession) to the office of Chairman and of editor of the "Zentralblatt." By this move they hoped to prevent the disintegration of the International Society that might have resulted from Prof. Kretschmer's resignation, and to render possible the autonomous re-organization of the German branch under the leadership of the Reichsführer.

Jung accepted the nomination in the hope of saving some remnant of scientific psychology in Germany and to prevent the total collapse of psychotherapy there. Dr. Goering immediately declared that the German Society of Psychotherapy existed solely for doctors who were prepared to exercise their profession in the spirit of the National-Socialist Weltanschauung and in the spirit of the new German regime. In fact, German psychotherapy had to be based on the insights gained from a profound and "scientific" study of "Mein Kampf."

In the same issue of the "Zentralblatt," the first to appear under his editorship, Jung declared that the journal would serve scientific objectivity, which had nothing to do with politics, though he admitted that science too would benefit by "new" obliterating the differences, already known for long, between German (Germanic) and Jewish psychology. He hastened to add that no value judgement was implied by pointing out differences between peoples, races and cultures.

The reader of these assurances cannot help wondering how an eminent psychologist could honestly push naive innocence to the point of pretending that in the poisoned atmosphere of Nazi Germany, 1933, distinctions between "Aryan" and "Jewish" psychology were purely descriptive and objective without any taint of value judgements. Nevertheless, Jung saw to it that the International Society also allowed for individual membership, thus making it possible for German-Jewish psychotherapists to be members even after they were ousted from the German group.

FOR SEVERAL years the Journal published papers by serious scholars (among them anti-Nazi and even Jewish psychologists), alongside the most obvious articles demonstrating the superiority of the more spiritual analytical psychology — the great discovery of an "Aryan" spirit — over the sex-obsessed Jewish psychology of Freud. Jung himself, in one of his first articles in the

(Continued on page 16)

of the

24 handsome volumes — 28,555 pages
10,330 contributors — 34,006 articles
22,947 illustrations (3,859 in full colour)
404,000 cross-references in giant index

**Webster's Third New International Dictionary
plus Great Britannica Atlas or
Children's Britannica in 20 volumes or
Britannica Encyclopaedia of Art in 5 volumes**

Professional people! Avail yourselves of the recently increased book allowance to purchase the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Fill in, out out and mail immediately

Tel. No. _____

Signature

Heinrich Heine Prize, established to mark the poet's 175th birthday, has been awarded to the German novelist and playwright, Carl Zuckmayer.

THE WARSAW Yiddish Theatre recently toured West Germany giving performances of "A Golden Dream," based on Abraham Goldfaden's early musical comedies, produced by Jacob Rothbaum.

to part with power. They argue that the new technological revolution is gradually taking over, but they also postpone the process which would mean the decentralization of power in Israel. They do not expect a rapid change of the guard. On the contrary, the older leaders are slowly putting into key positions their own men, some of whom are "yus-men," others more independent and imaginative in their thinking and outlook.

There is going to be more economic decentralization, but more political centralization. Party discipline is slowly ceasing to be the criterion for education advancement, as education experience are making their mark. Hence the Israeli or Jewish leadership is gradually knowing, but it is not willing to change, at least for the moment, from 150 names to 12 and another 150 names to 12, and another 150 names to 12, and so on.

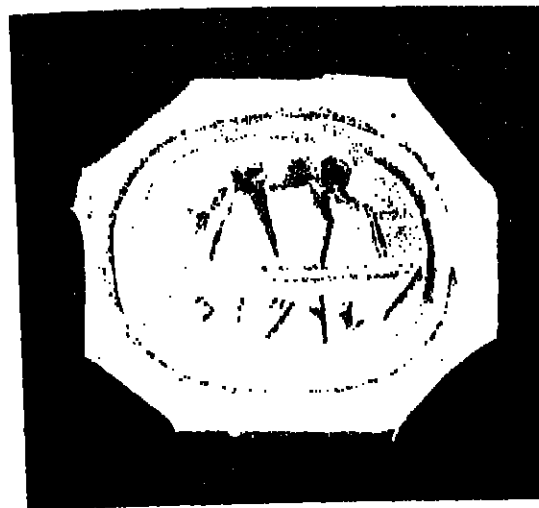
The book is due to be published in English by Harper & Row of New York.

PAGE SEVENTEEN



Unearthing the Land

...water system,
...vessel
...from Gozer.
...Egyptian bronze
...Age, Akko



(Left) Seal of Jeremiah, carnelian, 8th century B.C. (Harris)
(Right) Basket of bronze Roman utensils, Bar-Kokhba period, found in the Nahal Hever cave. (Rubinger)

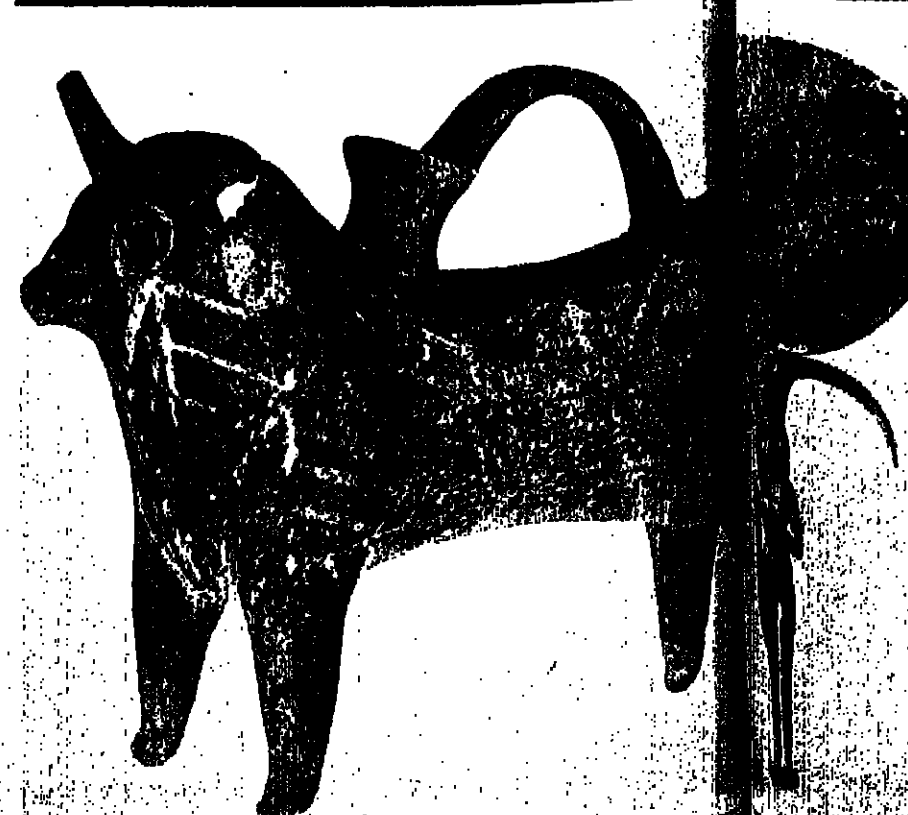
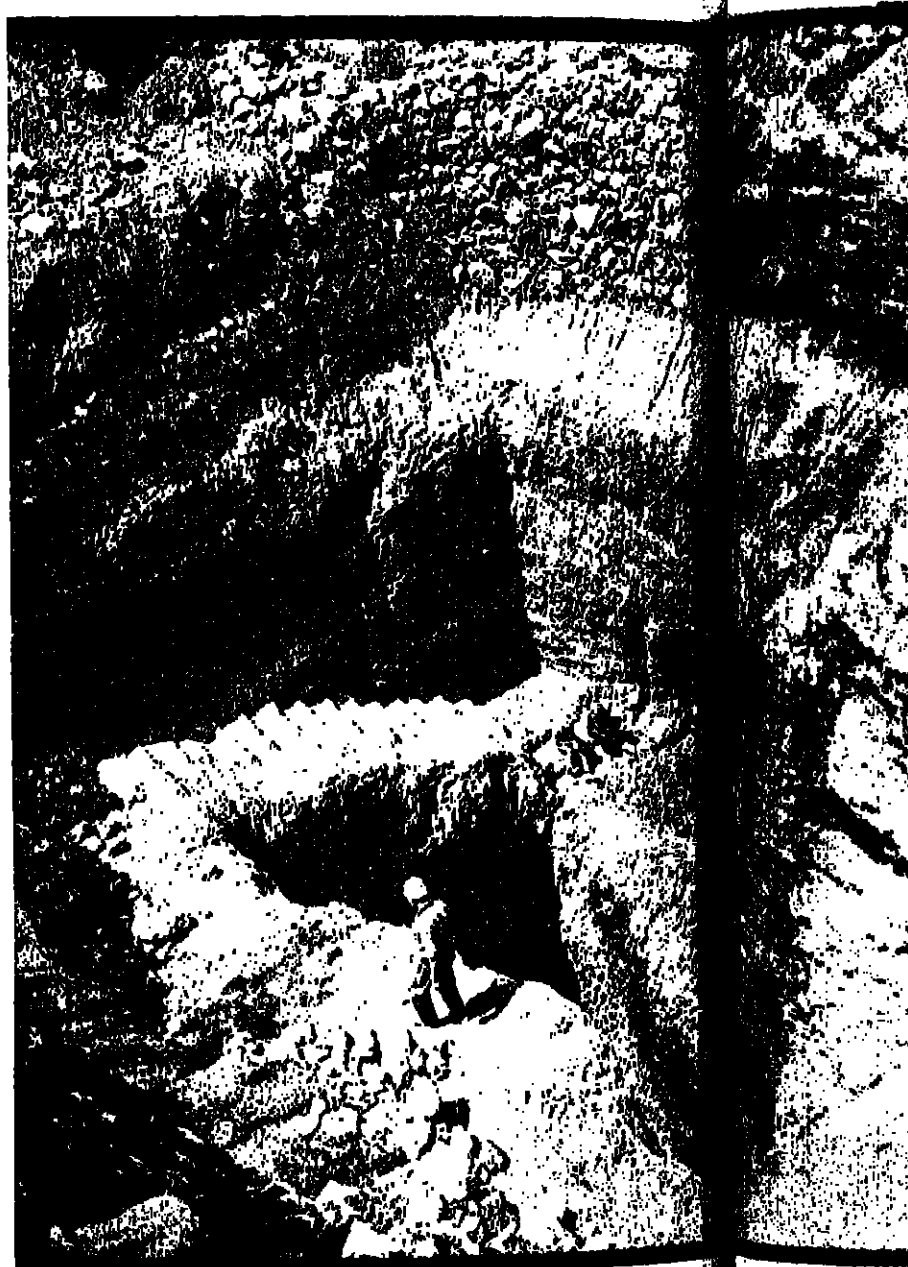
A tall, slender wooden figure, possibly a traditional African sculpture. It has a large, rounded head with several small, dark, circular features. The body is long and thin, with a textured, carved surface. The figure is standing against a dark background.

Nor can archaeological accomplishments be measured, like those of industry, by statistics. But statistics can be of some use as a yardstick of achievement. Let us note, for example, that whereas the number of archaeology students at the Hebrew University in 1945 was so small as to be hardly worth recording, today it has some 180, while there are 150 at Tel Aviv University and many more taking courses in Haifa, Beersheba and other parts of the country. And the hundreds of Trustees or Friends of Antiquities who help the Department of Antiquities in its activities, as well as the large numbers of laymen who take part in wheeled-man meetings and outings, a conference can be expected to draw a thousand participants — add to the evidence of the intense interest of Israelis in archaeology.

Not only Israeli institutions, but many foreign ones — American, French, Italian, British, Japanese and German among them — share in the phenomenal contribution that is being made to our knowledge of the history of the land.

Periods about which little was previously known are gradually — sometimes dramatically — coming to light, taking us

Early Bronze Age remains have been found at important sites all over the country, but it is our knowledge of the Middle and Late Bronze Ages of the second millennium B.C.E. that has been increased so significantly — though



Much of our new information relates to the Israelite period, though scholars are still disputing the exact dates of occupation of various sites. The Solomon gates at Hazor (Yigael Yadin, Gezer (William G. Dever and J. Seger), and Megiddo (Chicago Oriental Institute and more recently Yadin), the huge build-

REMAINS FROM the Hellenistic and Hasmonean periods are not very numerous. In Jerusalem, the wall of a large rock-cut tomb excavated in Rehavia by L.Y. Rahmani, and originally topped by a pyramid, shows a drawing of a sea, light, and an Aramaic inscription mentioning someone named Jason, apparently the owner of the tomb. Remains of Hasmonean buildings have been excavated at Avdat, Mamshit and Yotvata, and Nabataean pottery has been found at numerous sites including Caesarea and Jerusalem.

The large necropolis at Be'er Arim indicates that the site became a central burial place for Jews from surrounding areas. Some 30 catacombs, many of them decorated, have been excavated. The synagogue here is only one of many that have been discovered. The synagogue at Hamat (Tiberias) with its magnificent mosaic, at Khirbat

The choice of the site to be excavated depends on the echo of the archaeological interest of the biblical studies. Given so, it is the unexpected that is often the reason. Sites have to be excavated, because works of development, construction, housing, large projects, soil reclamation, turn us into a salvage or rescue excavation. Accidental discoveries also often require an emergency excavation. Indeed, some of the most unexpected and unusual covers have come to light as a result of these excavations. I doubt this will happen again in the future.

PROGRAMME

Conductor: DANIEL BARENBOIM
Soloists and 2 Choirs
Programme:
Milhaud — Ode to Jerusalem — World Premiere
(18 and 18.7)
Beethoven — Choral Fantasy (25.7)
Beethoven — Symphony No. 9
Jerusalem: 18.7 — Tel Aviv: 18.7 —
Caesarea National Park: 25.7

★ ★ ★

"MASADA 987" — Opera — World Premiere
Libretto: Israel Elliraz — Music: Joseph Tal
Conductor: Gary Bertini
Stage Director: Leonard Schach
Stage design and Lighting: Arnon Adar
Jerusalem: 17, 18, 19 and 21.7

★ ★ ★

INBAL DANCE THEATRE
Tel Aviv: 17.7 — Jerusalem: 21.8

* * *

THE TEL AVIV STRING QUARTET
Programme: Avni, Ravel, Schubert
Hafsa: 21.7

★ ★ ★

**THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC
ORCHESTRA**
Conductor: DANIEL BARENBOIM
Soloists: Vladimir Ashkenazy and Daniel
Barenboim
Programme: Mozart, Mahler
Cesarea National Park: 22.7 — Tel Aviv: 23.7

DANIEL BARENBOIM — PINCHAS ZUKERMAN
Programme: Beethoven sonatas
Tel Aviv: 267

LITURGICAL MUSIC
Haifa Symphony Orchestra
Conductor: DENNIS MICHNO
with leading cantors
Tel Aviv: 28.7 — Caesarea Nat
Jerusalem: 2.8

THE ISRAEL CHAMBER ENSEMBLE
Conductor: PINCHAS ZUKERMAN
Soloists: Itzhak Perlman — Pinchas Zukerman
Programme: All Mozart
Tel Aviv: 1.8 — Caesarea National Park: 2.8

BIALIK EVENING
Text: Ya'acov Shabat
Stage Director: Gershon Plotkin
Musical Director: Glora Feldman
Jerusalem: 11.8 — Haifa: 14.8 — Tel Aviv:
13.8 and 20.8

**ISRAEL BROADCASTING SYMPHONY
ORCHESTRA**
Conductor: MENDI RODAN
Soloist: JENNIE TOUREL
Programme: Bernstein — Jeremiah Symphony
and compositions specially commissioned for
this concert.
Jerusalem: 8.8

BALLET FOLKLORICO DE MEXICO
Director and Choreographer: Amalia Hernandez
75 dancers, singers and musicians
Jerusalem: 14.8 (at 8 and 9:15 p.m.)
Tel Aviv: 15.8, 16.8 (at 8 and 9:15), 17.8 (at
8 p.m.)
Caesarea National Park: 18 and 19.8

LEONARD ROSE

* * *

In Hebrew, Yiddish and Ladino
Stage director: Shmuel Bunim — Musical direc-
tor: Shimon Cohen — Texts: Dan Aimagor
with leading artists and 3 dance and singing
ensembles
Tel Aviv: 21.8 — Caesarea National Park: 23.8
Jerusalem: 25.8

**Conductors: PABLO CASALS and
ALEXANDER SCHNEIDER**
**Soloists: ISAAC STERN (22.8) — EUGENE
ISTOMIN (25.8) — LEONARD ROSE (26.8)**
**Programme: Mendelssohn, Vivaldi, Mozart,
Boccherini**
**Jerusalem: 22.8 — Tel Aviv: 25.8 —
Caesarea National Park: 26.8**

HAIFA: Main distributor: Kupat Haifa
(including bus tickets)

and at the theatre box offices before the performances.

**Institutions and organizations may apply to
E. Ziebnor, Tel. (03)-721714
Transportation to Caesarea by Egged Tours:
From Tel Aviv, Rehov Hayarkon, opposite
Hilton Hotel, 6:35-7 p.m.**

From Netanya: Egged, 6.45-7.30 p.m.
From Haifa: Solel Boneh Square, 6.45-7.15 p.m.
FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PLEASE
APPLY TO:
The Israel Festival
52 Rehov Nachlat Benyamin
Tel Aviv — Tel. 54988

2-1- VLADIMIR LANCMAN, violin
Alice Lancman, piano
2-2- IRINA ZARITZKAYA, piano
2-3- ALEXANDER VOLKOV, piano
2-4- TANIA REMENNIK, cello
ALEXANDER BRAGINSKY, piano
2-5- PHILIP HIRSHHOORN, violin
at the piano, Yonathan Zuk
2-6- MICHAEL MAISKY, cello
at the piano, Lina Jacobson
2-7- CARMEN OR, piano
concerts start at 8:30 p.m.

Bliss and Mathilde Recanati Auditorium

72-DAYID BAR-ILLAN, piano

73-YOSSI ZIVONI, violin
at the piano, Yonathan Zak

74-FINNA SALZMAN, piano

75-YEHUDA HANANI, cello
at the piano, Yonathan Zak

76-DANIEL ADNI, piano

77-SHULAMIT RAN, piano

78-EVI ZEITLIN, violin FINNA SALZMAN, piano

79-ILANA VERED, piano

80-RAPHAEL NOMMER, cello
at the piano, Yonathan Zak

81-MENDRU KATZ, piano

82-SERGIU LUCU, violin
at the piano, Yonathan Zak

Concerts start at 8 p.m., except the one on Aug. 6, which
starts at 4:30 p.m.

THE ISRAEL WOODWIND QUINTET
with DANIEL BARENBOIM
Programme: Bartok-Vivaldi, Pärtel, Mozart, Beethoven
July 20

FEHIAK PERLMAN — PINCHAS ZUKERMAN —
EUGENIE ZUKERMAN
Programme: Mozart, Beethoven, Spohr
July 21

THE NEW ISRAEL STRING QUARTET
with FEHIAK PERLMAN — JOSEPH KALICHSTEIN
Programme: Schubert, Haydn, T. Chausson
August 3

THE YUVAL PIANO TRIO
Programme: Haydn, Ravel, Schubert
August 10

MACHA KENY & ALEXANDER TAMIR
1 violator
Programme: Mozart, Schumann, Brahms
August 17

All concerts will start at 8 p.m.

Ephraim Kishon



BEFORE EMBLANKING for the trip to our sister across-the-ocean, the USA, we took advantage of the airline's reckless offer to throw in a brief stop-over in Amsterdam. Like many other Iarnells, we few deep regard for the tranquil and diligent Dutch people, who preserved their human dignity at a time when this was a rare commodity in Europe. During our peregrinations on the Continent, we heard a great deal about the art and music-loving Dutch and about their marvellous cities crammed with works of art. Amsterdam itself, the tourists told us with shining eyes, looks like Venice, with canals where streets should be, old bridges, parks, statues, first-rate concert halls and thousands of steep-gabled old houses. The red nothing of the red light district, that is, it is said that there is a district in Amsterdam where they sit in the windows, the bad girls in the red-light district... and they sit there, yes.

That's what the tourists told us in Europe, but to tell the truth, we hardly listened to their silly prattle. Personally, we were not at all interested in that "district." We are serious, mature adults, who have gone through a thing or two in our lifetimes, and would not think of coming to the worst country of the world's greatest artists in order to, you said, "All right," the wife said, "we got off the plane. So you don't, I, for one, am dying to see those girls in their windows," she those girls in their windows, "where is your dignity?"

"They even made a movie about it with Marina Vlady, so it must be OK."

If she takes something into her stubborn head, there is nothing you can do about it. Besides, I could also hardly wait to see the lights. So I gave in. We would go. But where to? Yes, that was the question. The district was not marked on any map or tourist booklet.

"So what's the problem?" the wife hooted. "Ask someone!"

"You ask someone!"

"I'm a lady, if I'm not mistaken."

That sparked a spirited quarrel.

I affirmed that it was just because she was a lady, and as such beyond suspicion, that she and not I had to inquire. After all, I could not simply stop the first passerby — I tried to make her the ludicrousness of the situation — pardon me, sir, where are the... now, really.

The little one ruled that I was a coward and a shame me turned to the driver of the taxi: "Pardon me," she asked with an impish smile on her face, "what is 'worthwhile' seeing here?"

"The Exhibition of Modern Art opened only yesterday," thus the placid driver. "They say this year's music festival is also outstanding."

"Well, yes," thus the little one, "but my husband here exclaiming to see something more exciting."

"I see. Why don't you then go see the port at night when they are unloading vegetables. That's a sight to remember."

"Thank you very much."

I SAT THERE in the hurtling taxi, flushed red with anger and embarrassment. Who was I, a high-school kid clinging to his ma's skirts? If I wanted to find out where that whatdoyoucallit was, I'd simply walk up to the desk clerk at our hotel and ask him without beating about the bush: "Tell me, old boy, where is that... you know, that is... windows."

"The Queen is not in Amsterdam during September," the clerk answered with unsheddening Dutch politeness. "But the Royal Palace in the centre of the city is open to visitors."

"Thank you very much."

If he mentions the royal palace, I surely can't go on. The whole thing was beginning to get on my nerves. The thought that perhaps only a block or so away, all sorts of easy-going females were reclining in their windows, and we did not know where they were, this very thought could well drive a sensitive tourist out of his mind. Luckily, that night we were the guests of local writers and artists.

"We fly on in the morning," the wife hissed. "We've got to get the address tonight!"

Tonight! I gulped down a glass

of Indonesian rice brandy and jumped head-first into the sparkling conversation:

"Spinoza affirms in one of his theses, 'I hold forth to the local intelligentsia, "that in the last analysis, philosophy is but the catharsis of human sanctimoniousness. The philosopher tears the veil off the conventional lies, in the shade of which by critical humanity is ruling tyrannies atop the pardon: the expression - secret brothels..."

"Yes," our host, a noted aesthete, remarked, "Spinoza had a razor-sharp analytical mind."

THE IDIOT! Instead of making the obvious reply: "I look here in Amsterdam, on that and that street, the easy women are sitting quite openly in their windows," instead of this logical and fitting remark, he praises Spinoza, that renegade Jew! I gulped down another brandy, closed my eyes and pressed on: "I cannot tell you how much I admire your country for its uninhibited, healthy concept of life. If I am not mistaken yours is the only state in Europe where prostitution is subject to official controls."

The wife was watching me, pleasantly surprised.

"Aha," the local writers and artists smiled, "you are referring to... hehehe... the red-light district."

"I beg your pardon," I said, "what?"

"We have such a district," they enlightened me, "the red-light district, hehehe."

"Where?"

"Here, in Amsterdam. The tourists stream there in hordes."

Cold scorn again burned in the wife's eyes. Everybody is streaming there, her glance said, only you are sitting there like a dope.

"As a matter of fact, we tolerate it only because of the tourists,"

It's a slight which awakens the beast instincts. The foreigner loaf all day long in front of the windows taking photos, as if there were at the zoo.

"That's it," I said. "I can well visualize some bloated, glowering tourists walking that... that... where did you say that street was named?"

"Street?" the genial intellectual chuckled. "Those guys step right into the houses and keep haggling for hours over the fee, just for fun."

"How disgusting!"

THAT NIGHT we fine-combed the city. Our strategic plan was plain and practical: we would strike out from the eastern tip of Amsterdam and work our way up north then turn into a side street and walk back south — until we ran smack into the red lights. Sooner or later we were bound to find them no?

No.

At 1.30 a.m., on the verge of exhaustion, we called it quits without having seen a live prostitute. Here and there were red lanterns turned out to be traffic regulators.

A night pharmacist from whom I inquired about "the world's oldest profession" politely informed me that the Ministry of Agriculture was closed at night. Completely benumbed, desperate, a bitter taste in our mouths, we continued the counting. By 3.30 we had covered only a third of the city. Hardly anyone was still the croaky in Amsterdam, passers-by had become as extinct as the dinosaur. At exactly 4.15 I tottered over to the policeman posted in front of the Konzertgebäude building and grabbed him by the coat lapels:

"Where are the whores?"

"Two bridges below the Dome Monument," the cop answered. "Kanalstraat."

That's the address. Sometimes it pays to read even over long articles.

Translated by Yohanan Goldman
By arrangement with Maariv

A black and white illustration of a woman from the chest up. She is wearing a wide-brimmed hat and a dress with a bold, dark, abstract pattern. She holds a large, dark, textured object, possibly a clutch bag or a piece of fabric, in front of her. The style is graphic and expressive, with heavy black lines and stippling for shading.

BEGED OR,
Personally yours
104 Ben Yehudah Street,
Tel Aviv
Open 8-1, 4-7 p.m.
Fri. until 100

EST OR
Stroll in and see us
Coffee time or anytime
190 Dizengoff Street
Tel Aviv
Tel: 03 220533
Open 9-7 p.m. non-stop
Fri. until 2.30 p.m.

Lea Levavi

True, they admitted, when I met them recently on campus — youngsters from Oriental backgrounds have trouble in getting to high school, let alone to the university.

Hizi, 23 and following in Eli's footsteps (second year): "Our parents had sense and pushed us to study. Not all parents from Oriental backgrounds do that. But then there's a difference between a family which lives in an outlying development town like Shlomi and a family like ours which lived in Givatayim and then in Tel Aviv."

lana is 21 and in her first year of Bible and Hebrew language studies; she and a younger brother are sabras, while the three older brothers came here as babies. "I work as a substitute elementary school teacher. I don't like the work because it's not very satisfying to work with a class for just two or three days and leave for a new place. But I have no choice."

YET, HARD-WORKING as they are—and aware that they are the "lucky minority" of Israeli youth from Oriental backgrounds — the four do not consider themselves "something special" because

they are very lucky and have no real complaints. Him, in fact, faces every situation with a hearty laugh. "You notice we're all two years apart. But our younger brother is three years younger than Ilana; that was an accident, I suppose..." Eli: "Of course, even a family of five children such as ours has an easier time than a family in which there are ten children. That's another reason our parents were able to help us."

problems will start. We'll have to look for work and for flats... Besides, what can I, as an individual, really do to solve the big problems? Maybe I could volunteer to tutor culturally-deprived children — but I can't make government policies or move other governments to act on things like getting the Jews out of the Arab countries. I could participate in demonstrations, I suppose, but I don't believe that does any good."

The four like Beersheba (the general consensus was that "anything is better than Tel Aviv") but feel the university is somehow not quite at the level of Israel's other institutions of higher learning. Eli (who chose the University of the Negev when the Technion didn't accept him) said he had heard that faculty and students were "on a lower level than elsewhere," but of course they have no direct basis for comparison.

"Our students are different," a university official told me when I asked him to comment on Eli's charge. "But that doesn't mean they are of a lower calibre. Our university has certain purposes — specifically to help develop the desert and to make this area the centre of Israel. We may take a student whose marks are slightly lower if we feel, after interviewing him, that he is the right student for us and that this is the right place for him. But that does not mean he will be a less successful student than someone else whose high-school grades were slightly better."

The three Moulana boys all complained about immigrant faculty members whose Hebrew was not good enough for teaching the exact sciences. "In fields like ours," Yitzhak comments, "the lectures are hard enough to understand without language problems. When the professor can't express himself in Hebrew, or if he lectures in English, it's very hard for us." (This situation, of course, exists at all local institutions of higher learning.)

An American professor of engineering told me he agreed with the students, "They certainly do have a tough time — but then why shouldn't they? I worked hard when I was in college, too."

Subjects reviewed

IT IS ALMOST inevitable that any mention of commercial products in this column brings a complaint from other manufacturers or merchants whose similar goods were not mentioned. Obviously, no column can achieve total coverage of any given field. On the other hand, I try not to overlook local

made products of merit. Sometimes they are simply unknown to me, and this is what happened recently in the unrelated fields of water filters and hand-woven carpets.

Water filter
IN ADDITION to the Dutch-made water filter, marketed here by Filteq at IL45, there is an Israeli-made water filter now on the market, at less than half that price. Called the "Bluebird," it is

price. Called the Silon water filter, it is made in Jerusalem and sells at department stores and the larger household goods shops for IL20 — or at least that was the price when its manufacturer wrote to me in mid-May, just after I wrote about the foreign filter.

El, Ilana, Hizi and Yitzhak Mounalen

that they came to Beersheba to learn, not to have a good time, they did think campus life at the Negev University was more developed than at the other institutions. Top-level government officials are frequent visitors, as guests of the Students' Association, and there are movies, clubs

and other activities. An air-raid shelter serves as discotheque — and a lot of fun is had there, even if it is cold in winter and a "steam bath" in summer.

El: "If we lived in Tel Aviv and went to school there, we wouldn't go back to the university after school; we'd find our social activities elsewhere. Here, our whole lives are tied up with the university and because the campus is small there's a certain intimacy and friendliness — everyone at least says hello to everyone else."

Hizi: "I'll admit it was hard getting used to. When I first

None of the Mounlems have any allegiance to Beersheba or to any other town as a permanent home; they will go wherever they can find good jobs, even if they have to go back to Tel Aviv.

lems, I want to see the university's Director-General, Colonel Yisrael Ben-Ami (Res.) who gave me some facts and figures about the institution's phenomenal development. Starting in 1965 as the Centre for Higher Learning in the Negev, with 50 students,

visited

The local water filter, modelled on an American product, "fits on all water taps and is a large filter — that is, it contains about three times more activated charcoal than the filter you wrote about" — writes its producer in Jerusalem, Mr. A. Cindorf. He claims that laboratory tests on

his sister in Jerusalem showed that "activated charcoal does not remove chlorine from the water but only the *taste* of chlorine." Removal of chlorine taste is the main purpose of these household water filters. The Silon Water Filter also contains silica quartz "which is very effective in removing dirt of all kinds," its manufacturer says.

carpets, I was unaware of the existence of Arbel, a year-old local firm making modern hand-woven carpets similar in style to those of Maskit, but less expensive. Whereas Maskit's rugs run from IL400 to IL700 per square metre, Arbel's all sell at a uni-

IT IS ALMOST inevitable that any mention of commercial products in this column brings a complaint from other manufacturers or merchants whose similar goods were not mentioned. Obviously, no column can achieve total coverage of any given field. On the other hand, I try not to overlook local

made products of merit. Sometimes they are simply unknown to me, and this is what happened recently in the unrelated fields of water filters and hand-woven carpets.

Water filter
IN ADDITION to the Dutch-made water filter, marketed here by Filteq at IL45, there is an Israeli-made water filter now on the market, at less than half that price. Called the "Bluebird," it is

price. Called the Silon water filter, it is made in Jerusalem and sells at department stores and the larger household goods shops for IL20 — or at least that was the price when its manufacturer wrote to me in mid-May, just after I wrote about the foreign filter.

The local water filter, modelled on an American product, "fits on all water taps and is a large filter — that is, it contains about three times more activated charcoal than the filter you wrote about" — writes its producer in Jerusalem, Mr. A. Cindorf. He claims that laboratory tests on

his sister in Jerusalem showed that "activated charcoal does not remove chlorine from the water but only the *taste* of chlorine." Removal of chlorine taste is the main purpose of these household water filters. The Silon Water Filter also contains silica quartz "which is very effective in removing dirt of all kinds," its manufacturer says.

carpets, I was unaware of the existence of Arbel, a year-old local firm making modern hand-woven carpets similar in style to those of Maskit, but less expensive. Whereas Maskit's rugs run from IL400 to IL700 per square metre, Arbel's all sell at a uni-

Arbel carpet is made from a selection of designs displayed in photo album. Sample view at sales headquarters. Habitat furniture also available. Tel. Aviv.

Arbel carpet is made from a selection of designs displayed in photo album. Sample view at sales headquarters, habitat furniture store, Givrol, Tel Aviv. To be seen at exhibition Hamalka St. and Home and in H. St., Haifa. Mr. I. is art director and Mr. Avraham is the weaving work in Jewish immigrants.

...rpets are made of
...ported from New
...d spun and dyed
...rders. The finished
...part of the new
...eting trend. On
...r. Zaidman urges
...a metre of floor
...ttained on page 43

...with a different
...All also makes
...franks.
...in the Greater Tel
...Jerusalem areas, you can
...American-style franks
...delivery, through an
...Herlihy. It packages
...the kilo under the brand
...Famous Ameri-
...frank.

with an Israeli
flag as its emblem.
It cost averaging 19
cents U.I.4 delivered
in Herzliya, Kfar
Bar and Ramat Hasharon,
U.I.5 to U.I.6 a kilo
of the greater distance)
delivery in Tel Aviv
costs 20 cents. For
information and
order, Mr. Blau at
the office Hecht (non-
exclusive) shop in Kfar

...also sells the All beef
...others, All franks
...boiled or grilled, accord-
...When I have the
...combination
...by a sausage
...the franks sit

N AKIVA
TANYA
Jewish Hebrew Study
Centre

EDUCATION AND CULTURE
Adult Hebrew Language
Section

CONFIDENTIAL. HEBREW COURSES AT ULFAN AKIVA

CONFIDENTIAL. JULY 1 1973

Week Summer Upan:

- * For Tourists, Immigrants and Residents
- * Beginners, Intermediate and Advanced students
- * Intensive teaching — 5 hours daily
- * Extra-curricular activities.

Week Hebrew Brush-Up:

For Veterans and Upan Graduates Hebrew Literature

- * For Veterans in oral and written Russian
- * Advancement in oral and written Hebrew Literature
- * Study of chapters from the Tanach and Hebrew Literature

Residence and studies will be in the Radar Hotel.

Students of Netanya and vicinity are accepted as external students.

Particulars and Registration: **ULPAN AKIVA NETANYA.**
 Haya Ze'ev Hasharon • Telephone (053) 24506, (055) 28947.

NEW MODELS... GREATER VARIETY... NEW IDEAS...
Now more than ever it's worthwhile visiting the
enlarged furniture exhibition of **DESIGN INTERNATIONAL.**
Beautiful selection of

- Dining Corner Suites
- Living Room Suites
- Bedroom Suites
- Rocking Chairs in lovely colours
- Modern Slideboard Sets
- Modular Bookshelves
- Junior Bedroom furniture

*The service is individual,
the style is exclusive at
Debenhams International in*

design international
Design International in
Tel Aviv
 26 Rehov Mapu, Tel Aviv. Tel. 220789

PAGE TWENTY-THREE

THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE

FRIDAY, JUNE 29

THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE

PAGE TWENTY-THREE

(Continued from page 23)

seven minutes, then grill them. If you want to grill them on charcoal, a convenient address to buy the fuel in Tel Aviv is 17 Picciotto St., the little alley behind the Allenby Road Post Office. Sacks of charcoal (gehalim) come in IL2, IL3, and IL18 sizes, with the price about a lira a kilo. The shop is open daily until 2 p.m.

The New York-bred frankfurter fan in my family agree that the As factory of Tel Aviv makes a very acceptable product too, although As franks do contain poultry. They currently sell for IL15 a kilo at As' own restaurant-shops on Herzl and Nahlat Binyamin streets, and for about IL16 a kilo at butcher shops and delicatessens in the Greater Tel Aviv area.

I am still waiting for someone to make soft frankfurter buns on a large-scale commercial basis. Meanwhile, I patronize the Zilberman Bakery at 16 Kikar Masaryk, near the Tel Aviv City Hall, where one can buy metre-long soft buns and cut them up to fit the franks. There are also round soft rolls for hamburgers. These buns are baked daily at Zilberman, but if you want a large quantity (for a party or to store in the freezer) are coming especially from a distance, it is wise to order a day in advance.

Cooking wonders
SEVERAL readers wrote to complain that they ordered copies of

Sybil Kaufman's new cookbook, "The Wonders of a Wonder Pot," and did not receive copies promptly nor any explanation for the delay. I spoke to Sybil and she told me that publication had been slightly delayed, but that things were cleared up now and subscribers should receive prompt IL18 sizes, with the price about a lira a kilo. The shop is open daily until 2 p.m.

I will not attempt a review of the recipes themselves. Suffice it to say that the lists of local terminology for foodstuffs and the conversion tables for weights and measures should alone justify the price of the book for the very new immigrant. (There are a couple of errors in Hebrew translations, probably typographical, but not serious enough to mar the book.)

Chinese vegetables
SOME TIME back I gave instructions for growing bean sprouts in a bucket at home for Chinese cookery. Now even this is unnecessary. The Superol chain has introduced fresh bean sprouts as a regular feature in its vegetable bins at several of its shops: in Jerusalem, Rehov Agraon; in Haifa, Morcas HaCarmel; Tel Aviv — Ben Yehuda, Arlosoroff and Nordau shops; and in Rehovot and Netanya. The sprouts sold for IL2 a quarter kilo (which is enough for making one Chinese dish, at least). There is a recipe leaflet attached to the polyethylene bag of bean sprouts. In Hebrew, they are called "neovatin."

LIFE IN GALILEE/Hadassah Bat Haim

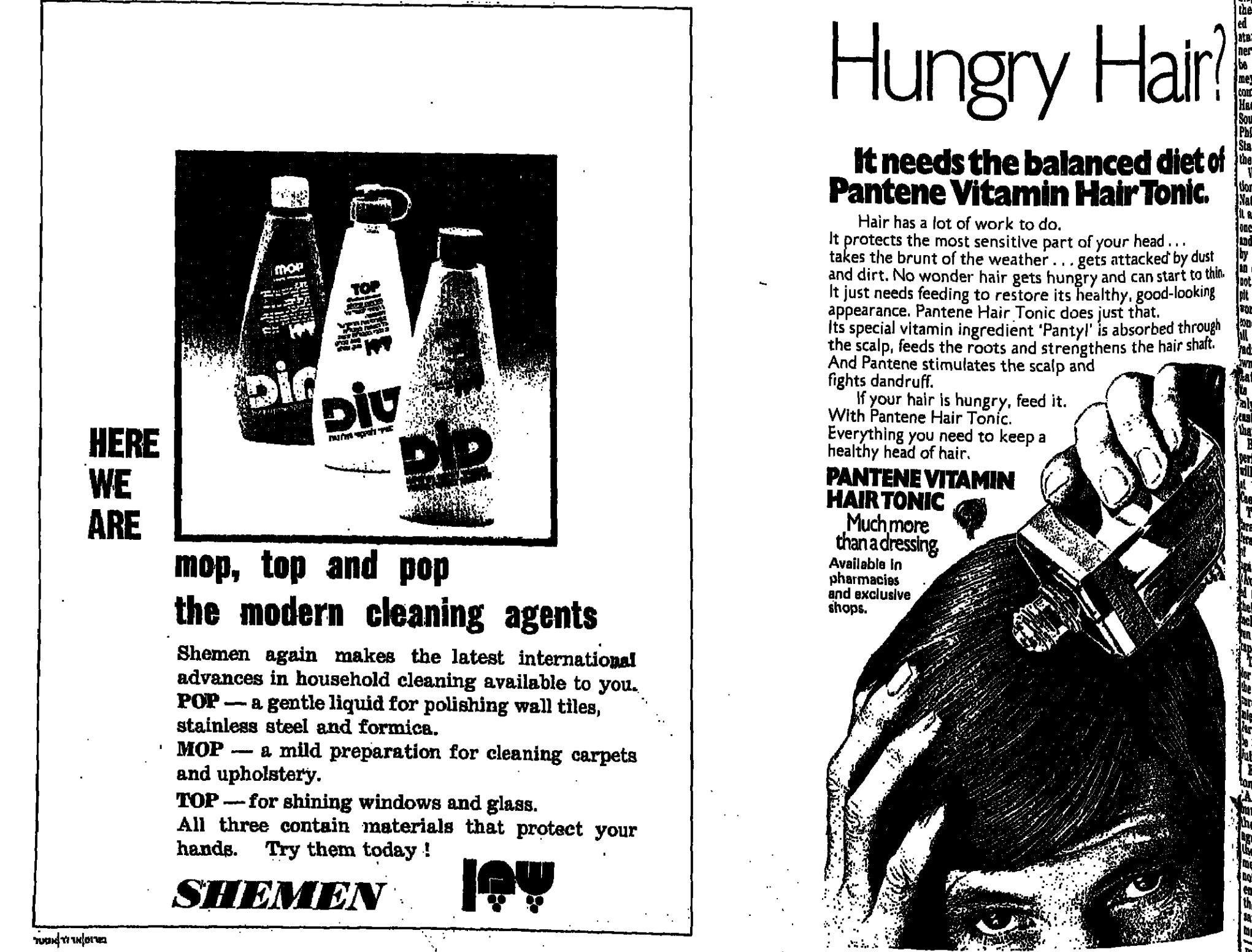
Whiter than white

THERE IS PROBABLY no more credulous customer in the whole world of consumer advertising than I. It's me the publicity people have in mind when they depict a smiling housewife who has just cooked a gourmet dinner for sixteen without disturbing a hair of her elegant coiffure because of the remarkable newly invented kind of oven which takes all the drudgery out of catering. No mention of who peeled the potatoes, grated the onions, sliced the mushrooms and cored the apples.

It is particularly in the field of household matters that I am so anxious to believe, so easy to convince. Pictures of furniture with a high gloss made by a polish that needs no muscle power — except to take away the subsequent smears, not mentioned in the text. Floors lustrous from the single application of a wonder shiner smoothed on gently with a mop and it never occurs to me to reckon with the dust that settles and clings to it until it is dislodged by main force. Tiles scintillating from a tender wipe with a cloth sprinkled with the latest miracle fluid which seeps into the intersections and has to be scrubbed out. Liquid to spray

too alluring to be resisted. I am very defensive when other housewives talk about giving their clothes a bit of a rinse through the white jumpers and blouses after day whereas what starts off "as a bit of a rinse" on a part always turns into a full-scale scrubbing procedure. It still looks off color. The daughters never look grubby in clothes straight from the wardrobe. Maybe their children don't deposit their things on the floor.

Another factor that renders my trust in the "colour-fast" laundries, so all our pastel shades are touched up by red and blue and green streaks in interesting patterns. Some women know instinctively what is going to ruin their clothes and keep everything separate. Others don't believe any guarantee. Only lazy optimists soak in everything together and hope for the best. Naively they try them all, experience nothing standing, and am always ready to hear the claims of the new ones. It's a kind of faith, I suppose, displacing the belief in fairy tales. It might just happen one day that a formula will be discovered to wrinkle out the grime before it leaves the skin of the hands and the fabric of the clothes. It's a slight encouragement to realize from the business that has been built up of soaps and detergents that I am not the only one waiting for this dream to come true.



HERE WE ARE

mop, top and pop
the modern cleaning agents

Shemen again makes the latest international advances in household cleaning available to you. **POP** — a gentle liquid for polishing wall tiles, stainless steel and formica. **MOP** — a mild preparation for cleaning carpets and upholstery. **TOP** — for shining windows and glass. All three contain materials that protect your hands. Try them today!

SHEMEN

Hungry Hair?

It needs the balanced diet of Pantene Vitamin Hair Tonic.

Hair has a lot of work to do. It protects the most sensitive part of your head... gets attacked by dust and dirt. No wonder hair gets hungry and can start to thin. It just needs feeding to restore its healthy, good-looking appearance. Pantene Hair Tonic does just that. Its special vitamin ingredient "Pantyl" is absorbed through the scalp, feeds the roots and strengthens the hair shaft. And Pantene stimulates the scalp and fights dandruff.

If your hair is hungry, feed it. With Pantene Hair Tonic. Everything you need to keep a healthy head of hair.

PANTENE VITAMIN HAIR TONIC

Much more than a dressing

Available in pharmacies and exclusive shops.

MUSIC/Yohanan Boehm

Verdi and electronics

TWO OPERAS are to be the dominant features of next month's music. Verdi's ever-popular "Il Trovatore" is to be presented in concert form by the Israel Philharmonic under Zubin Mehta while "Masada 987" by Israel Elliaz and Josef Tal will be the highlight of this year's Israel Festival.

The two works are in complete contrast to one another. "Il Trovatore", composed 120 years ago, contains all the blood and thunder of Italian dramatic opera: nobleman and gypsies, mistaken identities, and sudden revelations bringing accumulated tensions to a dramatic climax. One popular line follows another and an outstanding musical experience is standing, and am always ready to hear the claims of the new ones. It's a kind of faith, I suppose, displacing the belief in fairy tales. It might just happen one day that a formula will be discovered to wrinkle out the grime before it leaves the skin of the hands and the fabric of the clothes. It's a slight encouragement to realize from the business that has been built up of soaps and detergents that I am not the only one waiting for this dream to come true.

So I am first on the sucker list for powders that promise "early no rubbing" and "floats away every particle of dirt." It's the damaged and the fabric of the clothes. It's a slight encouragement to realize from the business that has been built up of soaps and detergents that I am not the only one waiting for this dream to come true.

While he disclaims any intention of competing with the Israel National Opera, Mr. Mehta thinks it is a good thing that Israel should see a year be able to hear — and see — an opera performed by singers of world stature and an orchestra far above which cannot be equalled in the orchestra pit of any opera house in the world today. Mehta is at present conducting a great many operas all over the world, on stage and radio, and he maintains that our shidduh Israeli radio should feature opera performances on a regular schedule (as a rule, fully recorded operas are broadcast — not too frequently at that).

Beginning on July 9, four performances of "Il Trovatore" will be given in Tel Aviv and one at the Roman Theatre in Caesarea. The figure in "Masada 987", as Mehta calls his libretto, refers to the number of defenders of the famed mountain-fortress against the Romans in 73 C.E. According to Josephus, 960 killed themselves before laying down their arms, and another 7 — including 2 women and 6 children — survived to become Roman captives.

The work was commissioned by the Israel Festival by the National Council for Culture and Art, and the world premiere will take place at the Jerusalem Theatre on July 17, to be followed by performances on July 18, 19 and 20.

Elliaz, who had cooperated with composer Josef Tal in the opera "Ashmedai" premiered in Hamburg in 1971, sees in "Masada" the challenge of a small people against an overwhelming empire, the rejection by a handful of men of a way of life they did not want to share. Towards the end of the drama, the voice of the Jewish leader Eliazar ben Yehoshua is heard, saying to the victorious Roman commander Silva: "Your may, with

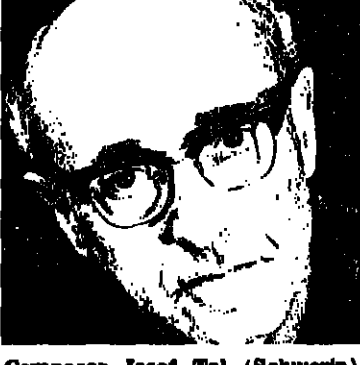
engines of war and myriads of soldiers, conquer a mountain. But you cannot conquer a people prepared to die for a mountain... There are people who live for ever because of one mountain, a mountain no bigger than the head of a pin on your military map... The fifteen scenes are enacted after the conquest of the fortress and are mostly reflections, without chronological sequence. The audience is expected to know the story of the siege and fall of Masada, as told by Josephus. The opera lasts about 90 minutes and is performed without a break. The stage remains open all the time, but, with the help of directional lighting, scenes are set out in surrealistic manner, on different parts and planes of the stage. The composer felt that his ideas could not be musically articulated through the medium of conventional instruments and symphony orchestra. He therefore drew upon the resources of the electronic synthesizer, and all the music, even the somewhat folkloristic sequence with the three washewomen, is expressed by that means. The sound-track is not a conglomeration of noises or merely a background, but represents a composition worked out according to its own structure and logic. The electronic tape provides distinct sonorities and imparts musical meaning for the various scenes. The music for human voices has been written in the regular system, without twelve-note or any other system. The tape (recorded at the Centre for Electronic Music at the Hebrew University) has been prepared in full stereophonic, two-



Soprano Gilda Cruz-Romo



Mezzo-soprano Mignon Dunn



Composer Josef Tal (Schwarzt)

channel sound. To provide the best possible performance, Dr. Eckhard Marron, Tonemaster of the Hamburg and Munich opera houses and lecturer at the Hamburg University, will come to Jerusalem with an assistant and a huge amount of equipment, to project an all-directional sound projection. Composer Tal believes this would be Israel's first authentic electronic performance.

The creators of "Masada 987": Josef Tal, born in Poland in 1910, studied music in Berlin, graduating from the Academy of Music in 1932. He settled here in 1934 and was active as pianist, teacher and composer (for a time, he even played the harp). In 1961 he founded the Israel Electronic Music Centre and has been its director since. From 1965 until 1970, Tal headed the Musicology Department of the Hebrew University. He is one of the country's foremost composers, and was awarded the Israel Prize in 1970.

Jerusalem-born Israel Elliaz, is a graduate of the Hebrew University. A playwright and teacher, his published works include novels, short stories and plays. Several of his seven stage plays have been produced in Israel, as well as in Paris and London. In addition, he is the author of several radio plays.

Leonard Schach, the producer, came to Israel from South Africa, where he was largely responsible for the development of a professional theatre. He has directed over 200 plays, films, and operas over the last 25 years during a career which has taken him from South Africa to England, America, Europe and the Near East. Now resident director of the Cameri Theatre in Tel Aviv, he has also been guest producer with Habimah, the Haifa Municipal and the Giora Godik Theatres.

The conductor will be Gary Bertini, musical director and chief conductor of the Israel Chamber Ensemble. Though there will be no musicians in the pit — only Dr. Marron and his assistant Heinz Lautzow and the electronic controls — he will have to conduct the singer-actors on stage to synchronize their lines with the tape. Bertini is one of the very few Israeli conductors who so far have declined any full-time appointment abroad, although he appears frequently in England and Scotland and at the Hamburg Opera, where he conducted the world premiere of Josef Tal's "Ashmedai" two years ago.

There are many small parts in the opera — too many to be listed here — allotted, with very few exceptions, to local singers. The central figure, the scribe recording the history of the fall of Masada, will be played by Shimon Bar. This is a spoken part. Hillel Guenter-Reich, baritone, is cast as Silva, David Cornell, bass, as his counterpart, Eliazar — both are known to our audiences. Arnon Adar is responsible for the lighting.

This year's Festival — its bar mitzva coinciding with the 25th anniversary of the State — is a marathon in itself. Some 45 programmes, with close to 80 performances in Jerusalem (27), Tel Aviv (33), Caesarea (17), Eilat (5), and Haifa (4). There will be:

• Symphony Concerts. The L.P.O. with Daniel Barenboim for the opening (Mahler-Beethoven), with Barenboim and Vladimir Ashkenazy (Mozart-Mahler); and with Benjamin Zander (Brahms). The Israel Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra, with Lukas Foss (Mozart-Stravinsky), with Bertini (vocal-Boschovich, Bruckner, Gabrieli, Mozart, Stravinsky) with Mendi Rodan (Bernstein, "Jeremiah", and with Jennie Touré — and three Israeli commissions).

The International Youth Symphony Orchestra of the Jeuneses Musicales, with Zubin Mehta (Schubert, Weber, Mahler). The Festival Youth Orchestra, with Casals and Schneider (Mendels-

son, Vivaldi, Mozart). The Haifa Symphony Orchestra will assist in other programmes.

• Ballet — Dance. The Royal Ballet, Covent Garden, London; the Ballet Folklorico de Mexico; "Bat-Sheba," "Bat-Dor," "Inbal," Manitas de Plata in Spanish Rhythms.

• Chamber Music. A Quintet consisting of Zukerman, Perlman, Barenboim, Wiesel, and Mehta (Schubert); the Istomin-Stern-Rose Trio; eight programmes at the Jerusalem Khan, with new immigrants as soloists; five evenings at Eilat Hod, with

exquisite local and guest chamber music combinations. The Zukerman Trio (Zukerman, Perlman, Barenboim); eleven concerts at the Tel Aviv Museum, with Israeli artists mostly living abroad; • Hazanut. A number of "American cantors in concerts (Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Caesarea). • Two special programmes: "Elijah" in legend and song; an evening dedicated to H.N. Bialik.

The Festival opens on July 16, in Jerusalem and in Tel Aviv on the 18th. The last performance is scheduled for August 26.

Radio for music-lovers

TODAY, 08.05: J.S. Bach: Overture; R.P.E. Bach: Trio; Milhaud: "La Chanson du Roi René"; Purcell: Trio Sonata; 09.05: M. Lantini: 2 Pianos (Rachitin); Mozart: Piano Concerto, K. 408 (Livia Ben-Arnon); 10.05: Vivaldi: "Autumn" (Tzankai); Beethoven: Naxos in C (Villy Gohl); 5 p.m.: Beethoven: Grand Overture (Markovitch); Mozart: Violin Concerto in E-flat, K. 206 (Meinhart); Ravel: Bolero, 9.05 p.m. (Shostakovich); excerpts from "The Goldfish" (concerto for Piano, Trumpet and Oboe); Symphony No. 12. **SATURDAY, 08.05:** Bach: Suite No. 3; Tchaikovsky: String Sextet, 1.05 p.m.; Schubert: Symphony No. 9 (Gutman); 5.05 p.m.: Midway March; violin: Handel; Sonata No. 3; Grieg: Sonata No. 3, 7.05 p.m.; The Pianist for Hoffmann. **SUNDAY, 08.05:** Handel: Overture "Samson"; Dowland: 4 Songs; Mozart: Adagio & Rondo for Violin (Suk); Liszt: Dance Macabre, 09.05; J.C.F. Bach: Sextet; Beethoven: String Trio; Kaufman: Wing Quintet, 10.05; Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 4 (Gutman); 4.30 p.m.: Klara Vredygyer; Ligeti: "Aventures"; "Nouvelles Aventures"; 5 p.m.: Tchaikovsky: "Liturgy of St. John Chrysostom"; Bach: Cantata No. 22, 6.45 p.m. IPO-Schubert: Symphony No. 4 (Bonzli); Liszt: "Les Preludes"; Ravel: "Don Quichotte"; Dukas: "The Sorcerer's Apprentice"; Massenet: Aria from "Don Quichotte"; 11.05 p.m.: Schumann: Violin Sonata No. 1; Prokofiev: String Quartet No. 1. **MONDAY, 08.05:** Warlock: Capriccio Suelto (Sargent); J.C. Bach: Quintet; Beethoven: Trio, op. 70, No. 3 (Bach); 10.05: Liszt: "Cantata profana"; 10.05: Beethoven: String Quartet-opus 18, No. 3; opus 58, No. 2 (Tel Aviv Quartet).

5.05 p.m.: Hehewek: Tunes for Soprano & Harp (Hireiter-Buchner); Schumann: 3 Romances for Oboe (Goldman-Rohde); Faure: Impromptu (Huchere); Nant-salvage; 5 Negro Songs (Hireiter-Rohde); 10.05 p.m.: 11 a.m. & 1 p.m.: "The Creation" (Markovitch).

TUESDAY, 08.05: Schubert: Octet (Vienna); 09.05: Liszt: Symphony in C; Liszt: Cello Concerto (Kupfer); 10.05: Bart: Brannenberg; Concerto No. 4 (Britten); Liszt: Sonata (Brendel); Berg: Violin Concerto (Huck-Archer); 4.30 p.m. (repeated) Sidney Harth; Violin plays sonatas by Handel & Liszt, 5.30 p.m.; Symphony Concert (see "Poster"). **WEDNESDAY, 08.05:** Anton Rubinstein in 1884; Bach: Prelude; Schumann: "Appassionata"; Schubert: "Kreiseliana"; Schubert: "Kreiseliana"; 5.45 p.m. Places Beethoven: "Waldstein" — Be-nata; Chopin: Etude in A-flat, 10.05; Tchaikovsky: Seventh Symphony, 5.10 p.m.; Beethoven: Sonata, opus 90; Chopin: Nocturne in c-sharp (Efrata Lior); 4.05 p.m. (repeated); Symphony Concert, 10.05 p.m. — 1885 (Brodsky-Hanan).

THURSDAY, 08.05: Famous Artists, 09.05: Bernstein: "West Side Story"; 09.05: Copland: Rhapsody; Italy; Cuban Suite; Gershwin; Cuban Overture; Fernandez; Balquara; Dances Afro-Cubanas; Villa-Lobos; Bachianas Brasileiras No. 5 (Davaril); 3.10 p.m. Handel, 4.10 p.m. (repeated); IPO-Schubert: Symphony No. 4; Liszt: "Les Preludes"; Ravel: "Don Quichotte"; Dukas: "The Sorcerer's Apprentice"; Massenet: Aria from "Don Quichotte"; 11.05 p.m.: Schumann: Violin Sonata No. 1; Prokofiev: String Quartet No. 1; opus 58, No. 2 (Tel Aviv Quartet).

TORA AND FLORA

A land flowing with milk and honey

L.I. Rabinowitz



Portion of the Week: Num. 16-18

The verse discussed is 16.16. NO LESS than 19 times in the Bible is the Land of Israel referred to as "a land flowing with milk and honey," and it is therefore rightly regarded as a description par excellence of the country. It is true that most commentators take the word "milk" in this phrase literally, in which case one of the two boons mentioned belongs to the world of fauna and not of flora, while the word "honey" in this context applies not only of the date palm but of all fruits. Both the Song of Songs (4.12) and the Mishna, however, regard the phrase as being metaphorical one, referring to all things sweet.

IT IS against this background that five are earlier than the one in this week's portion. Therefore, by the time the phrase was used by Dathan and Abiram, it must have been so well known that it was almost a slogan. Moreover, the first two references use it to contrast Eretz Israel with the land of Egypt. In Ex. 3.8 we read, "I am come to deliver them out of the land of the Egyptians and to bring them... unto a land flowing with milk and honey." Nine verses later we read, "I will bring you up out of the affliction of Egypt... unto a land flowing with milk and honey." Egypt, we are told, was a land of suffering and affliction and bondage; journey's end was to be, on the contrary, a land flowing with milk and honey, with its promise of joy and happiness and all things good.

IT IS against this background that the use of the phrase in the portion of this week, and the seriousness of Korach's revolt against Moses and his authority — the most formidable of his 40 years of leadership — are to be viewed. The rebels turn the tables. For the one and only time in the whole Bible, it is not Israel which is called "a land flowing with milk and honey" but — Egypt! "Thou hast brought us up out of a land flowing with milk and honey to kill us in the wilderness. The implication is obvious. "You promised to bring us from suffering to wellbeing. It is just the other way round. Egypt was not a land of affliction; it was a land flowing with milk and honey, and instead of bringing us to such a land, you have brought us to a wilderness, to die miserably there." It is not the only example of the grumblers and the rebels using the promise of a land to challenge Moses, as we shall see next week.

הגזא מן האכל

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Commencing Saturday, June 30, at 7.15 p.m. and 9.30 p.m.
Weekdays at 4.30, 7.15, 9.30 p.m.
See times of performance of individual cinemas

ALLENBY Tel. 57820
3rd week
The most daring
escape from the
highest fortress!



ESCAPE of the
BIRDMEN
DOUG MCCLURE - RENE AUDUBERT
RICHARD BASEMANT
MAX BAER, JR. and CHUCK CONNORS
4.30, 7.15, 9.30

BEN YEHUDA Tel. 228400
Decameron 69



ASSAULT
SUY KENDALL
FRANK FINLAY
10th week
If you go down to the woods today...

CHEN Tel. 282388
WALT DISNEY
Production
Bedknobs and Broomsticks

ANGELA LANESBURY
DAVID TOMLINSON
4.30, 7.15, 9.30

DEKEL Tel. 414114/6
8th week
JON VOIGHT
BURT REYNOLDS
DELIVERANCE

DRIVE-IN CINEMA

WILLY WONKA
THE CHOCOLATE FACTORY

Israel Premieres
First Show

THE LAST PICTURE SHOW

Only 2nd Show: 9.30

DARIO ARGENTO

FOUR FLIES ON GREY VELVET

MADAM X

Maggie Smith
is Aunt Augusta
Travels with my Aunt

THE LAST PICTURE SHOW

winner of two
Oscars for the
supporting acting of
DEN JOHNSON
(LOUIS LARMAN)
Adults only
A "Columbia" Film

NOAH FILMS

THE LAST PICTURE SHOW

THE LAST PICTURE SHOW

THE LAST PICTURE SHOW

THE LAST PICTURE SHOW

THE LAST PICTURE SHOW

THE LAST PICTURE SHOW

THE LAST PICTURE SHOW

THE LAST PICTURE SHOW

Jerusalem Cinemas

Commencing Saturday, June 30, at 7.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.
Weekdays at 4.30, 7.00, 9.00 p.m.

ARNON Tel. 224828
After a great success of
8 weeks in Tel Aviv
2nd week
Night At The Opera

THE MARX BROTHERS
The most amusing comedy

CHEN Tel. 222955
Les Charlots Font L'Espagne

EDEN Tel. 222839
Starting Friday at 3 p.m.
CANDICE BERGEN
A Date With A Lonely Girl
(T. B. BASKIN)

EDISON Tel. 224056
My Wife Gets Married
A great Persian Picture

JERUSALEM Tel. 35007
THE CLOWNS
By Pollini

HABIRAH Tel. 222866
After a great success of
12 weeks in Tel Aviv
Walt Disney presents
The Aristocats
A most amusing picture
For all ages. In colour.

ORION Tel. 222914
The Bravery and Heroism
of a Sole Survivor with
PETER O'TOOLE
Murphy's War
In colour

RON Tel. 224704
9th week
MARION BRANDO
MARIA SCHNEIDER
LAST TANGO IN PARIS

SEMEDAR Tel. 38742
3rd week
Saturday: 6.00 and 9.00 p.m.
Weekdays: 9.00 only
THE GODFATHER

ESTHER Tel. 225010
5th week
TERENCE HILL
BUD SPENCER
All The Way Boys
In colour
for the whole family
Sat. 7.30, 9.30
Weekdays: 4.30, 7.15, 9.30

MAXIM Tel. 227457
Les Charlots font L'Espagne
4.30 - 7.15 - 9.30

MOGRABI Tel. 53331
5th week
A film by
PIRE PAOLO PASOLINI
THE CANTERBURY TALES
Adults only
4.30 - 7.15 - 9.30

OPHIE Tel. 618321
5th week
The Summertime Killer
with
KARL MALDEN
RAF VALLONE
OLIVIA HUSSEY
CHRIS NITCHCO
Adults only
4.30, 7.15, 9.30

PARIS Tel. 228605
35th week
(6 shows daily)

RAMAT AVIV Tel. 412761
7.30 - 9.30
RED SUN
CHARLES BRONSON
ALAIN DELON
Tues. at 4.30

LE TATOU
JEAN GABIN
LOUIS DE FUNES

STUDIO Tel. 55817
13th week
MARION BRANDO
MARIA SCHNEIDER
LAST TANGO IN PARIS

TOHELET Tel. 449050
4.30, 7.15, 9.30
4th week
The Discreet Charm Of The Bourgeoisie

TEL AVIV Tel. 281181
3rd week
Materialism for the
whole family
The number 1 Western
for 1973
His Name Was Holy Ghost
4.30, 7.00, 9.30

ZAFON Tel. 445035
7th week
CESAR AND ROSALIE
ROMI SCHNEIDER
YVES MONTAND
Directed by Claude Rault
4.30, 7.15, 9.30

Petah Tikva

SHALOM Tel. 917480
Sat. 7.15, 9.30
All week 4.15, 7.15, 9.15
(except Wed. 4.15 only)
The Prodigal Boxer
LI WANG

WUTHERING HEIGHTS
Seven Stars Color

HADAR Tel. 728822
JEAN PAUL BELMONDO
MIA FARROW
DR. POPAUL
4.15, 9.30

OASIS

WALT DISNEY
Production
Bedknobs and Broomsticks

ANGELA LANESBURY
DAVID TOMLINSON
7.15 - 9.30

RAMA Tel. 721912
Second week
7.15, 9.30
The tension film
Madame Ward
GEORGE HULTON
Technical
Adults only

DAVID Tel. 98
EL SALVADOR
FRANCO NERO
Excluding

HERZLIY

HERZLIY

HERZLIY

HERZLIY

HERZLIY

HERZLIY

HERZLIY

Haifa Cinemas

Commencing Saturday, June 30, at 7.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.
Daily at 7.00 and 9.00 p.m. - Matinee at 4.00 p.m.

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 604018
A big suspense thriller
Their Only Kill
Technicolor. For adults only

ARON Tel. 604848
2nd week
After a great success at the
cinema Tel Aviv
ANTHONY QUINN
in a film of exciting action
and suspense
ACROSS 110TH STREET
with
ANTHONY FRANCO
In Colour
For Adults Only

ATZMON Tel. 603008
Airconditioned
La Scoumoune
JEAN PAUL BELMONDO
CLAUDIA CARDINALE
Technicolor. For adults only

BET ROYSHCHILD
on Sat., Tues., Wed., at
7.00, 9.00
2nd week
La Voie Lactee
Mon. and Wed. at 5.00
TOM THUMB

CHEN Tel. 606272
Airconditioned
Walt Disney's
Academy Award
A Forum Film Release

MIRON Tel. 603008
His Name Was Holy Ghost
with
JOHN GARRO
PAUL STEVENS
Technicolor

ONLY Tel. 81888
One min. from Carm. term.
two parts, nightly 7.00, 9.15
5th week
Peter Bogdanovich's
The Last Picture Show
starring
DEN JOHNSON
CLOVER LEE
Adults only
Mon. at 7.00, 9.15
Wed. no cinema

ORDEA Tel. 720706
5th and last week
The Viking Who Came From The South
Adults only
Matinee daily at 4.00
Paratroopers

RAMAT GAN Tel. 720706
5th week
Who will survive?
One of the greatest
adventures ever
in cinema
THE POSEIDON ADVENTURE
winner of 15 Oscars
for the whole family
Cinemascope - color
with
GENE HACKMAN

LILI Walt Disney
BAREFOOT EXECUTIVE

HERZLIY

HERZLIY

HERZLIY

HERZLIY

HERZLIY

HERZLIY

HERZLIY

HERZLIY

HERZLIY

HERZLIY

HERZLIY

HERZLIY

HERZLIY

HERZLIY

HERZLIY

HERZLIY

HERZLIY

HERZLIY

HERZLIY

HERZLIY

HERZLIY

HERZLIY

HERZLIY

HERZLIY

HERZLIY

HERZLIY

HERZLIY

Theatre

THEATRE

HUNMAN AND LENA (Hahamartel) A play shattering with its cruel realism about "human garbage" in a ghettoized South Africa, excellently acted by a cast of three. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

CAT ON A HOT TIN ROOF (Hahamartel) by Tennessee Williams. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

DIFFICULT PEOPLE (Hahamartel) by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

JOHN CALL ME BLACK (Hahamartel) by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

ENTER A FREE MAN (Hahamartel) An outstanding comedy by Tom Stoppard, the brilliant British author of Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

EVERYTHING IN THE GARDEN (Hahamartel) A comedy adapted by Edward Albee from a play by Giles Cooper. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

MAGIC UNION (Hahamartel) A play by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

THE VIKING WHO CAME FROM THE SOUTH (Hahamartel) A play by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

SHAVIT (Hahamartel) A play by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

THE POSEIDON ADVENTURE (Hahamartel) A play by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

THE VIKING WHO CAME FROM THE SOUTH (Hahamartel) A play by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

SHAVIT (Hahamartel) A play by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

THE POSEIDON ADVENTURE (Hahamartel) A play by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

THE VIKING WHO CAME FROM THE SOUTH (Hahamartel) A play by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

SHAVIT (Hahamartel) A play by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

THE POSEIDON ADVENTURE (Hahamartel) A play by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

THE VIKING WHO CAME FROM THE SOUTH (Hahamartel) A play by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

SHAVIT (Hahamartel) A play by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

THE POSEIDON ADVENTURE (Hahamartel) A play by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

THE VIKING WHO CAME FROM THE SOUTH (Hahamartel) A play by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

SHAVIT (Hahamartel) A play by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

THE POSEIDON ADVENTURE (Hahamartel) A play by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

THE VIKING WHO CAME FROM THE SOUTH (Hahamartel) A play by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

SHAVIT (Hahamartel) A play by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

THE POSEIDON ADVENTURE (Hahamartel) A play by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

THE VIKING WHO CAME FROM THE SOUTH (Hahamartel) A play by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

SHAVIT (Hahamartel) A play by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

OLD TIMES (Hahamartel)

Pinet's play of fragile beauty about two women and an old man, in a ballet-like performance of great expressiveness. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Sat. 9.00, Mon. 8.00.

SCANDAL IN THE CAMP (Hahamartel) by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

THE SCAPPROUT (Hahamartel) by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

STATUS QUO VADIS (Hahamartel) by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

THEY'VE ARRIVED TOMORROW (Hahamartel) by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

WE, THE PALMACH (Hahamartel) by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

WHAT WE LOOK LIKE (Hahamartel) by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

YACOVH AND LEIDENHART (Hahamartel) by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

THE POSEIDON ADVENTURE (Hahamartel) A play by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

THE VIKING WHO CAME FROM THE SOUTH (Hahamartel) A play by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

SHAVIT (Hahamartel) A play by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

THE POSEIDON ADVENTURE (Hahamartel) A play by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

THE VIKING WHO CAME FROM THE SOUTH (Hahamartel) A play by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

SHAVIT (Hahamartel) A play by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

THE POSEIDON ADVENTURE (Hahamartel) A play by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

THE VIKING WHO CAME FROM THE SOUTH (Hahamartel) A play by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

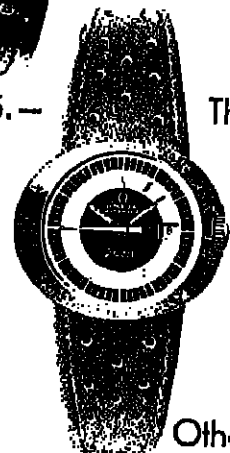
SHAVIT (Hahamartel) A play by David Hare. TEL AVIV (Hahamartel) Fri. 10.00, Sat. 9.00, Tues., Wed., Thurs. 8.00, Sun. 7.00, Mon. 8.00.

THE POSEIDON ADVENTURE (Hahamartel) A play by David

THE WATCH THAT TELLS YOU THE TIME AND OTHER PEOPLE SOMETHING ABOUT YOU



From IL. 595.-



The unusual oval-shape watch you see here is the Omega Dynamic. The Swiss designers who created it kept in mind an image of the kind of people who would wear it. They would appreciate rich, elegant design, and quality. Obviously, they want what they want when they want it. So Omega designed a special colored dial that tells you the time in a flash ($\frac{1}{5}$ of a second).

You will note that what emerged is a very special timepiece that says a lot about its wearer.

Other people will notice that too. **OMEGA DYNAMIC**



OMEGA DYNAMIC IN A SELECTION OF DESIGNS AND COLORS FOR MEN AND WOMEN. **OMEGA**

5000